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The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

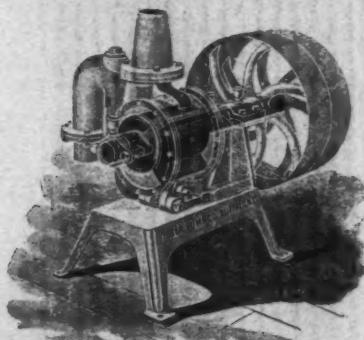
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Vol. XVI.—No. 12.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

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Oils, Fats, Brine, Glue, Soap, etc.

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long trial before paying.

PUMPS { HOT
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THICK
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Can get 1-2 cent extra for their Hides if they will take off and care for them according to Page's directions. It will cost you only a postal card to get them, for they will be sent free, post-paid, to any Butcher who will send his address and mention this paper. Write for them to-day to the undersigned, who wants to buy your Hides, Calf-skins, Sheep Pelts, Tallow and Bones.

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Fischer Mills Pure Spices ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. 393, 395 & 397 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

SEE WEIR & CRAIG MANUFACTURING CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 21.

REMINGTON MACHINE COMPANY,

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BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

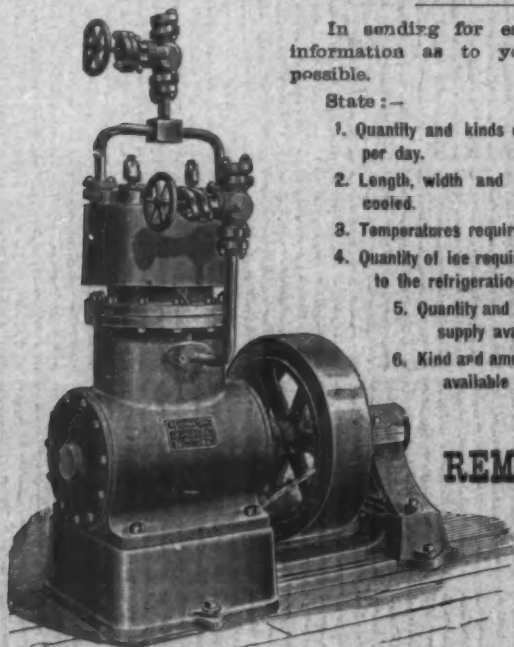
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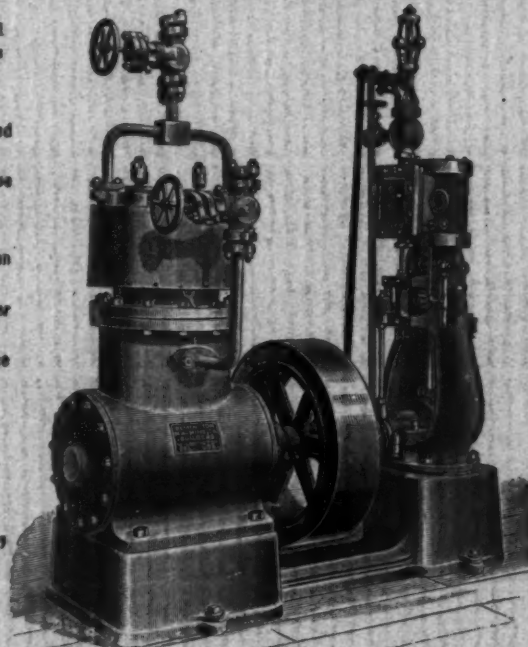
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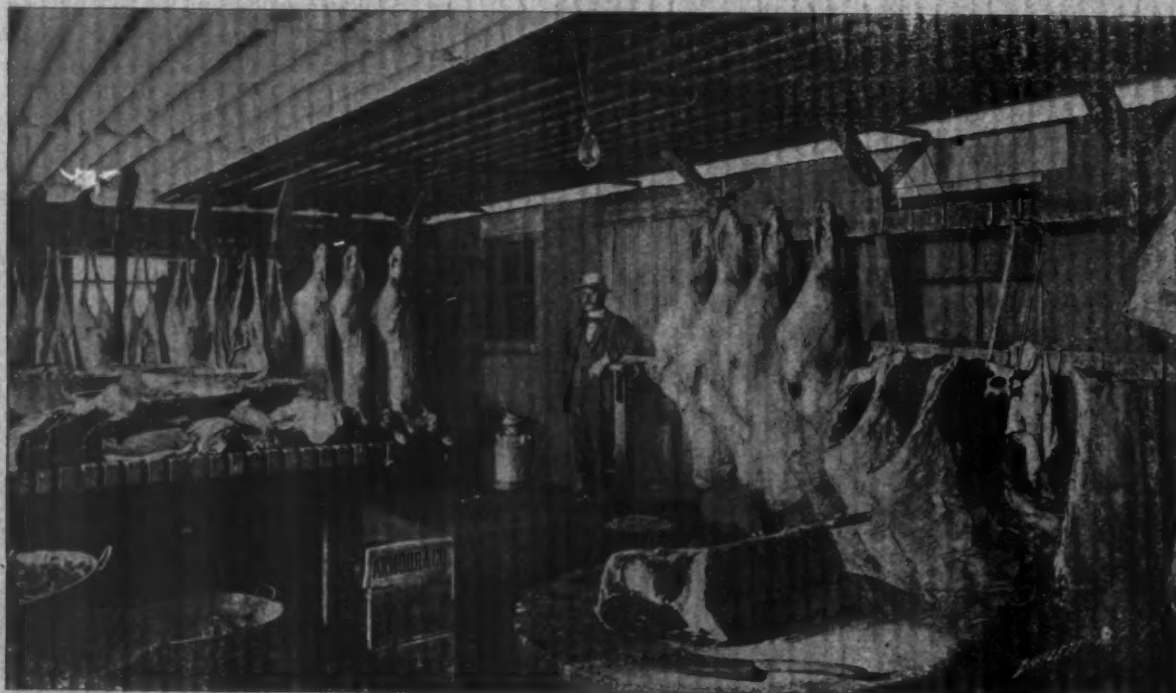
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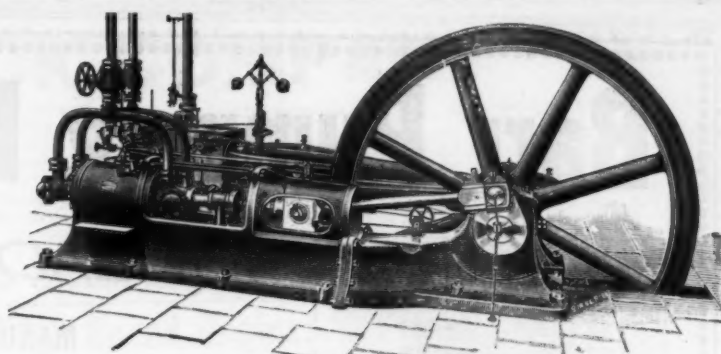
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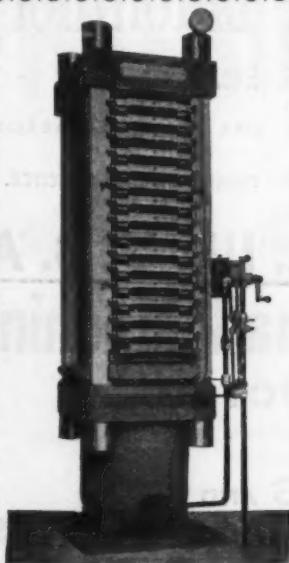
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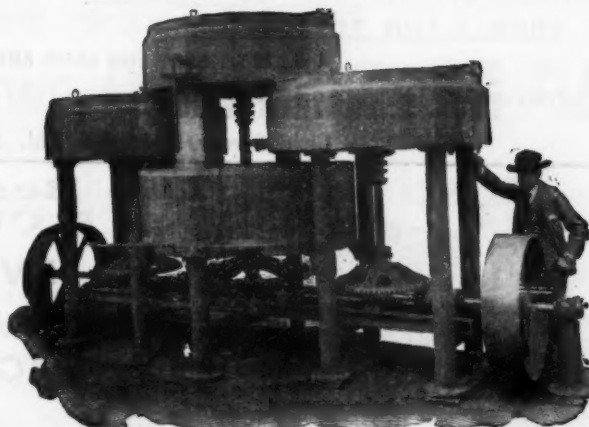
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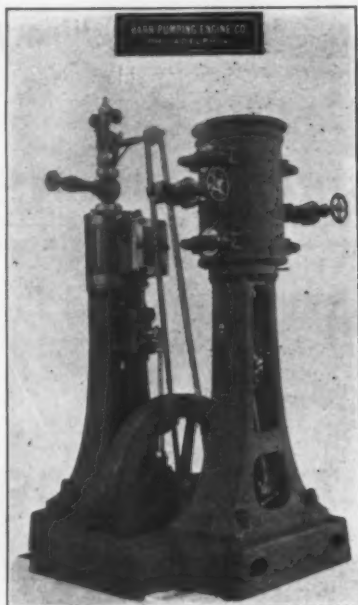
Index to Advertisements can be found on Page 7.

SEE PAGE 7, INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

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High Grade Pumping **MACHINERY**

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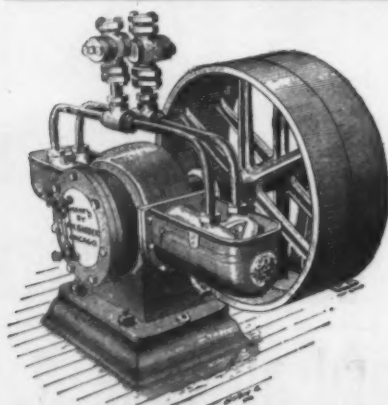
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The Best
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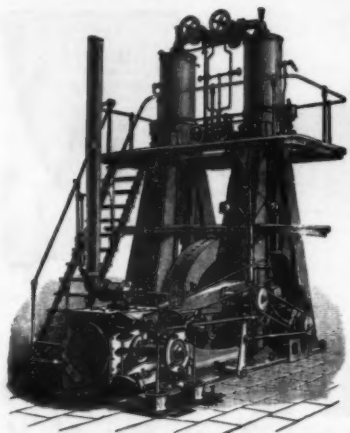
Over 250 in Successful Operation. Requires No Engineer.

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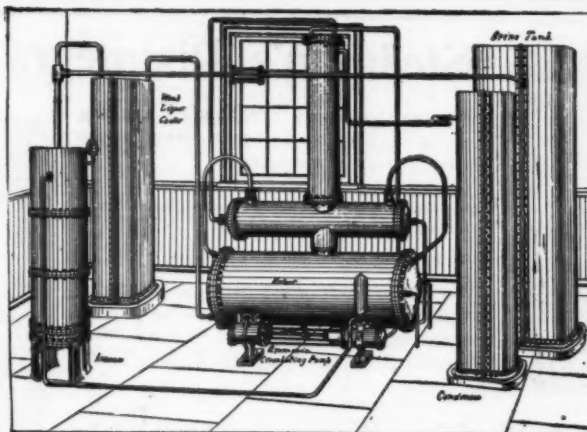
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ICE-MAKING
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Uses Less Fuel, Than Any
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Also for the MANUFACTURING of ARTIFICIAL ICE by the CAN SYSTEM and by their NEW IMPROVED DIRECT AMMONIA PLATE SYSTEM.

**We Make a Specialty of COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATION
FOR BUTCHERS AND PACKERS.**

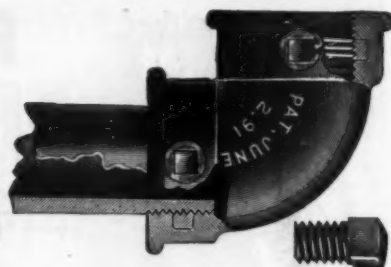
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MALLEABLE IRON



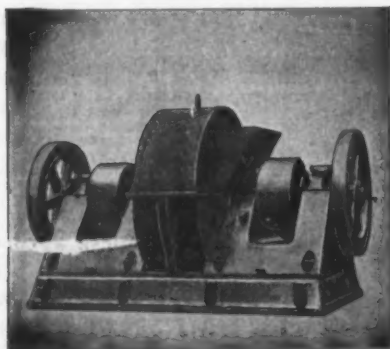
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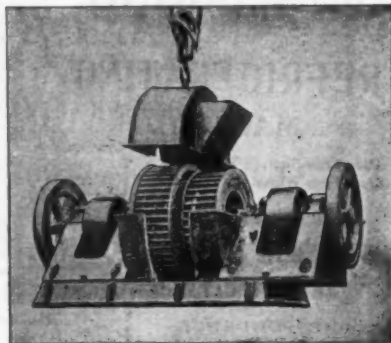
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Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

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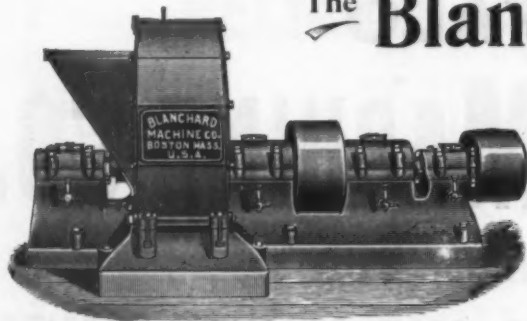
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We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



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It is the result of scientific design, backed up by careful tests and long experience. It is not everybody that can build a Disintegrator that will give satisfaction under severe conditions and hard service. To accomplish this result

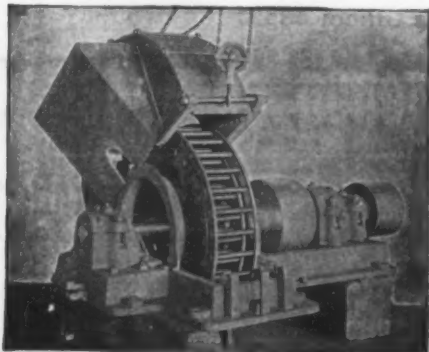
THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.

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THESE MILLS WILL GRIND RAW AND STEAMED BONES, TANKAGE, CHEMICALS, GLUE AND OTHER HARD MATERIALS.

We manufacture all machinery for equipping Fertilizer Plants complete, including Mixers, Elevators and Screens of every description, Automatic Cars, etc. Experienced Engineers furnished to lay out work. Blue prints furnished and estimates given.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

THE ORGAN OF THE PROVISION AND MEAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
Vol. XVI. Saturday, March 20, 1897. No. 12.
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52 PAGES.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

It is poor policy and rather weak-kneed patriotism to snarl or throw stones at a new Administration just as it has begun its term of office. The conduct of a government of such a country as the United States is a gigantic undertaking, involving enormous responsibility, and so varied and extensive in its ramifications as to call for the utmost consideration, patience and respect from all classes of the community for those persons into whose hands the people have intrusted the affairs of the nation. This expectation is no more than right and just, and it is certainly reasonable. Let us, therefore, express the hope that Mr. McKinley, elected President by the voice of the people, and those who have also been seated in the United States Senate and House of Representatives by the same potential factor, will have the moral support of every fair-minded and patriotic citizen—even among those who voted against them—in their efforts, whatever these may be, to restore to the country at least some degree of its old-time prosperity. The undertaking of bringing about such an evolution is a matter not to be talked of lightly, and is something which cannot be reckoned on in a hurry. We realize that the character of government in a country has something to do with its commerce, and this assumption is sustained by the opinion of economists, particularly as regards countries in which abstruse economic questions become political issues, as in the case of this country. Despite this, however, business conditions have sometimes a happy knack of righting themselves, while yet the most complex and complicated problems beset the high officers of the Government. These changes, nevertheless, are not the result of political sentiment or clap-trap. Their basic strength is not shifting, and they come from infinitely more healthy causes.

Bringing our subject more closely up to date and taking into consideration the condition of business to-day, it is hard to figure that it is really much better than it was six

months ago, or before election. On the whole, however, the commercial world is happier and more at ease than it was prior to November, even if the improvement comes only at a snail's pace. The feeling of confidence among business men seems to be fully restored, even to a greater degree, we are told, than when business is normal. We also hear that capital stands ready to-day, more than ever, to encourage legitimate enterprise. There is, nevertheless, a certain apathy apparent in business which seems to suggest a lack of self-confidence in individuals and a disposition to wait on the movements of the new Administration for a clearer definition as to its policy both as regards finance and tariff. As to the latter, there seems to be no doubt. It remains yet to be seen, however, whether the advantages to the country's exchequer by the increase proposed in the tariff will offset the swinging around once more of business methods and conditions made necessary by readjustments, etc.

It is the consideration and anticipation of these changes and the necessity of waiting on them that prevents the throttle of commerce being thrown wide open and a complete restoration of business.

Then again, there is talk of bimetalism and international conferences regarding the same even among those who spoke loudest for the single gold standard in the last campaign. All such matters, whether finally advantageous or otherwise, we contend, are elements disturbing to business, and so long as they occupy the public mind and are unnecessarily forced to notice, so long shall business stagnate and wait.

We believe this about represents the condition of affairs to-day. We are satisfied that confidence is restored. Opinion is general that the new Administration has a gigantic task on its hands. Let us hope that it shall prove equal to it. In the meantime, and as we said before, carping criticism must wait on decency, and decency, in this case, must wait on time. Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet are in the balance. They are entitled to every reasonable opportunity to restore business prosperity and general contentment.

As will be observed, the make-up of "The National Provisioner" is changed in this issue, and will appear that way hereafter, the reading pages being on the left hand side, the advertising on the right. We hope the change will be appreciated by both subscriber and advertiser alike.

RETALIATION IN FRANCE.

As will be seen from a cable report printed in another column, France is already contemplating retaliatory measures against American provisions, in anticipation of the high and protective duties which the United States propose to establish. Papers have reached our office this week which show that an interpellation to the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Department of Agriculture of France has been made in the Chamber of Deputies to the effect that they forbid the acceptance of American provisions and cooking fats in the different departments of the government which are under their jurisdiction. This goes so far that the exclusion of certain American brands is demanded specifically. For obvious reasons we do not care to mention the names, nor will we discuss the subject further until we are in full possession of all the additional facts in the case; but we will, in all probability, reprint the entire debate in the Chamber of Deputies with the appertaining documents and proofs. Here is certainly an opportunity and a necessity for the American Government to stop and consider. At the same time, prompt and patriotic action may be needed.

President McKinley has selected Joseph H. Brigham, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT STORE LEGISLATION.

In some States the fight against department stores is becoming hysterical. In New York, for example, a country legislator has introduced a bill for the suppression of bargain-day advertising by the large stores. This is the most purile, asinine move we have yet seen in connection with the department-store campaign. A man who could seriously introduce a bill like this shows conclusively that he ought to be milking cows and hoeing, rather than occupying a seat in the Legislature of a great State.

The above sentiments are from a recent editorial in the Grocery World. Our contemporary is a shade "off" in so severely condemning the bill under notice and should not be guided by the jocular remarks which the daily papers have made in regard to this particular measure. The opposition of the lay press to anything aimed against the department-store evil or intended to lessen its pernicious influence is obvious. We happen, however, to be personally acquainted with the gentleman who brought forward this bill, and know that he is incapable of formulating any legislation which might be considered as "purile" or asinine. He is a man of versatile attainments, and although we do not know exactly if his pastoral tasks run to either "milking cows" or "hoeing," we do feel warranted in saying that if he felt himself called upon to introduce legislation dealing with either one or the other of these healthy occupations, he would study both thoroughly before going ahead. The department-store evil is a hard road to hoe, but "the milk in the cocoanut" can be discovered, nevertheless, by investigation. If our contemporary will look into this matter, as Senator Guy, of New York, has, it can be readily ascertained that the "bargain-day" scheme is sheer humbug. When the thrifty housewife gets to the store the "bargains" are "just gone," and this is where the deception comes in. She, of course, falls into the trap and buys something else. This trick has become so common that every one now knows about it pretty much.

No trade paper which claims to consistently represent a trade—either wholesale or retail—can honestly take sides with the department store. They are a menace and an evil, and every representative of legitimate commerce should lend his aid in curtailing their ramifications.

In this connection we cull the following lines from another editorial which appeared in the same issue of our Philadelphia contemporary:

The Grocery World is as sincere an opponent of the spirit of the department store as any individual or journal possibly can be.

Much as this sentiment pleases us, it rather contradicts the quotation at the commencement of our remarks.

We know humbug and unconstitutional legislation when we see it as quickly as any one else, but Senator Guy's bill is "straight goods," and that is more than can be said of most of the goods sold at the department store.

Prosecutions for alleged adulterations of lard have become so frequent in England of late, and refiners have become so tired of being brought to court and having subsequently to pay the cost of proving themselves to be innocent, that a leading refiner has suggested that the Food and Drug act be so amended that in cases where analysts fail to substantiate their charges—and this happens quite often—the costs of such cases do not devolve upon the accused. This is certainly fair and rational, and we are glad to see that the matter has been taken in hand by the Provision Trade Section of the Leith Chamber of Commerce.

The Interstate Commission has at last taken up the question of railroad freight and other discriminations against the port of New York. The investigation has been rather slow in starting, but now that the work has commenced, it should be done expeditiously and thoroughly.

ARMOUR & CO., PACKERS, CHICAGO.

In addition to all usual products of HOGS and CATTLE, including our unrivaled STAR HAMS and BACON, we manufacture

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

BREWERS' ISINGLASS,

PURE ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

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ORDARY PACKING Co.	Nashville, Tenn.	2-100	200	CINCINNATI ABATTOIR Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1-75	75
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				MICHIGAN BEEF AND PROV. Co.	Detroit, Mich.	1-25	25



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BALTIMORE.—Wm. Mitchell.
WILMINGTON.—Delaware Chemical Co.
HOUSTON.—Joe. W. Davis Oil Co.
MILWAUKEE.—Chas. Baumbach Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Co.—Geo. Herrmann.
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DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

ACTIVE, HIGHER MARKETS

have again been the features in hog products this week. Receipts of hogs have continued to decrease in number and to fall off in weight as steadily as they have for a month past, until even the short bear packers themselves have ceased their talk of "plenty of hogs back," as well as their explanation of farmers selling their immature hogs before their finished ones, because of the premium on the former, both of which have become too ridiculous for further repetition. Apparently the packers have been fooled again this year as to the hog supply, and the poorest informed men in the trade as to the stock of their own raw material. Whether this was the result of stubbornness or of ignorance, or both, it is impossible to tell, for they got wrong last summer and early fall in discounting a bigger hog crop than last year, because of another enormous corn crop, and went heavily short of the market against their winter packing, and have been fighting the inevitable ever since in order to get out of the hole into which they then sold themselves. They first covered their January shorts at a big loss, and sold May against them, after the early run of hogs had proved so disappointing in the first half of the packing season. Since then they have been buying their May shorts in at a still bigger loss, and selling July against them on their predictions of "a big run of summer hogs," since their predictions of "a big run of spring hogs" is turning out more false, so far, than their prophecies of the winter supply. But why they should have put themselves in such a foolish and dangerous position, if they had been at all informed in regard to their own business, it is impossible to see. It is fair to assume, therefore, that their information as to the future hog supply is now wrong, as it has been the whole season, else they would not have been on the wrong and losing side of the market. At all events, whatever the cause may have been, they have been working for nothing this whole season, as they did two and

three years ago, on the long side of a declining market, not even getting a manufacturer's profit on the stuff they have produced, while covering their shorts at a loss from the beginning of the season. Once the great packers used to keep their own private crop experts travelling through the hog sections to keep them informed as to the supply. Whether they do this yet, or trust to their country correspondents and shippers, or "go it blind," we are not informed; but the latter would appear to be the case. In the meantime, price of hogs continues to advance faster than, and to keep ahead, of the prices of products, while the packers are fighting or keeping up their "tail chase" after a market that has gotten away from them, only to be left, as such operators always are. At the same time, also, the trade has generally held off, except for immediate wants, until they are compelled to come in more freely, as demand seems to be growing, especially for meats, outside of the speculative cut, namely, short ribs and sweet pickled hams, the advance in which is said to have checked demand; but other cuts are going steadily into consumption, both East and West, for domestic use and export. English markets have continued to take hams at the West and rib bellies at New York as freely as last week, while the Continent is buying some clear bellies, both the latter of which have advanced in price still further. Exporters have done less in lard this week than last, both refined and raw, as the advance has been too sharp for foreign markets to follow. Pork, however, has been more active, both for local and West Indian markets, and spot prices in New York have advanced about 50c. a barrel, or about \$1.50 a barrel from the late bottom prices. Ribs have advanced in equal proportion at the West; lard about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound from bottom prices to the top of this week, and other products in proportion, excepting sweet pickled hams, which did not decline early in the season in proportion to the other speculative articles, though green ditto advanced with hogs at all points. Yet this has been in spite of the packers generally, with all their heavy sitting down on the safety valve to prevent it, and had there been any speculation or bull leader to encourage the outside longs to come into the market or hold on to what they had, there would have been double this advance before this on such bullish conditions. The reaction on Wednesday, in the face of a higher grain market and of light receipts of hogs at the West (being only 63,000, against 73,000 last year, though 5,000

more than estimated at Chicago), was believed to be due to Armour's selling, as the sharp advance on Tuesday was attributed to his buying, though outside longs no doubt began realizing on Tuesday on the theory that when Armour began to buy it was time for them to sell. In fact, despatches sent from Chicago on Tuesday from commission houses advised their customers to get off the long side, or, rather, take profits, since Armour had turned bull. This was due to the tradition in the trade, that whenever Armour becomes an open bull or bear it is safe to get on the other side of the market, and to fear that he was bulling May to sell July. These were the only reasons apparent for the sharp reaction of Wednesday of 20c. on pork, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. on lard and 5c. on ribs, as hogs were strong at the previous day's prices, on the light receipts alluded to above. Yet, notwithstanding this reaction, the undertone of the market continued apparently strong, and the tendency upward, as shown by the fact that prices still advance more easily and faster than they decline, as has been the case during the slow but steady rise of the last three months. As to the prospects of a better hog supply, there appears to be no change nor improvement, notwithstanding there is plenty of corn everywhere, except in the far Southwest, from which poor hogs are coming to Kansas City more freely. But the hogs do not seem to be there, or if they are, they do not come to market, as shown by the continued falling off in both numbers and weight. Whether this will be changed later on remains to be seen, but continued marketing of light hogs when corn is cheap and plenty does not bear out the theory, so popular the past six months, that farmers would put all the corn possible into their hogs before marketing them, at the relatively far higher prices for the latter. Whether this apparent shortage is due entirely to the ravages of cholera last fall, or to other less visible or unknown causes, it is impossible to tell, but that there has been a great mistake this year in the trade on the estimate of the hog crop, there seems little question. Those who are in the habit of discrediting Government crop reports will have to take a back seat this year, as it has been the nearest correct so far, and admit that even it appears to have erred on the bear, instead of the bull side, as usual, unless later supplies shall be more liberal than they have been so far this crop. Transactions for the week have been:

On Saturday 100 bbls. cash pork, New

ROBINSON CIPHER. Members Chicago Board of Trade.

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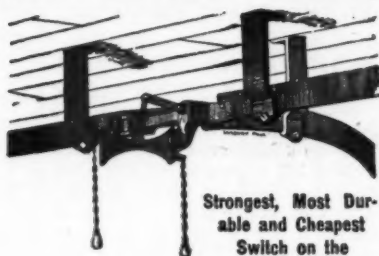
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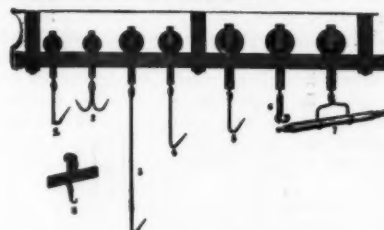


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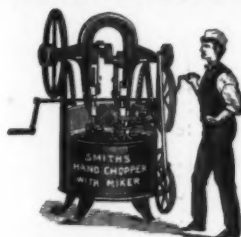


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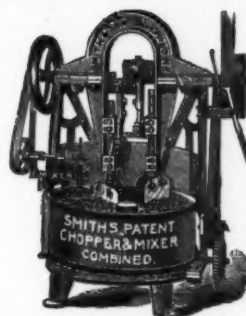


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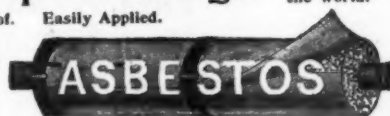
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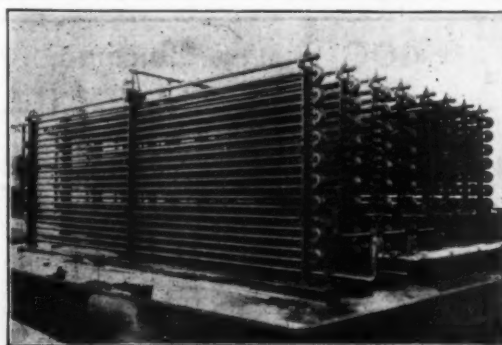
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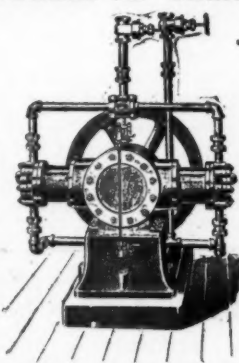
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Anhydrous Ammonia and Ammonia Fittings.

SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES
PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

York, \$8.50@9.50 for mess, \$9.25@10.50 for clear, \$9.50@10.50 for family; cash Western lard was quoted 4.42½@4.45c., with sales of one tank early at 4.10c. and another at 4.12½c.; city lard was quoted 4.05@4.10c.; hogs in New York were ½c. up; the option markets in Chicago closed 10c. up for the day on pork, 5c. on lard and 5c. on ribs. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were only 9,000, against 13,000 estimated, and 29,000 for Monday, 130,000 for this week, with prices 5@10c. higher.

On Monday receipts at Chicago were 26,000, against 29,000 estimated, and 48,000 West, against 63,000 last year; pork advanced 20c. a barrel, lard 5c., ribs 12½c., and all closed at the top, while cash lard in New York was quoted 4.45c., with no trading; tanks, 4.25c. asked, and small lots of city at 4.10@4.15c.; 300 bbls. of pork at \$9@9.50 for mess, and at the former advance in other grades; 500 pickled shoulders, New York, 5½@5½c.; 1,000 pickled hams, 8½@9c., for the inside prices; 3,000 lb 12-lb rib bellies, 5½c., loose; refined lard for the Continent was advanced to 4.80c.; hogs in New York were ½c. higher all around, and 5c. up at the West.

On Tuesday receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, against 20,000 estimated, and 5@7½c. up; 52,000 West; the same a year ago; pork advanced 15c., and closed 10c. up for the day; lard advanced 2½@5c., and closed at the best; ribs advanced 7½@10c. in Chicago. In New York 250 cash Western lard sold early at 4.45c. and a car late the day before at 4.40c., though it was held at 4.50c. at the close on Tuesday; one tank sold early at 4.20c., and three later at 4.22½c., New York, closing at the latter; refined, 4.80c. for the Continent; 5.05c. for South America and 6.15 for Brazil; 300 bbls. pork sold at a further advance of 25c. in New York for mess, at \$9.25@10; family, \$9.75@10.50; clear, \$9.50@10.75; 500 city green bellies, 6c. for light weights; 1,000 12-lb city green hams, 9c., New York; 100 boxes of 12-lb rib bellies, 5½c., boxed, for United Kingdom; 60 boxes of clear ditto, for the Continent, private terms.

On Wednesday pork opened 2½c. up in Chicago, advanced 5c. more, to \$9 for May (instead of \$8.50, as Cudahy predicted a short time ago), broke to \$8.70, and closed \$8.72½. Lard opened unchanged at 4.32½c., sold up to 4.35c., back to 4.22½c., closing 4.25c. Ribs opened \$4.82½, or 7½c. up, advanced 2½c. more, and broke 15c., closing \$4.70 for May. Cash Western lard in New York, 4.37½c., 250 tcs. selling at that on the spot.

Beef products have been quiet but firm at former prices, with a fair local and export demand for city packed, at which 300 tcs. and 500 bbls. were sold at our quotations below. Hams held 50c. over our quotations. Canned firm at late advance, with a moderate trade.

(For Later Report See Page 38.)

HAVE YOU GOT SOMETHING TO SELL? PUT IT ON PAGE 45. DO YOU WANT BARGAINS? SECURE THEM ON PAGE 45.

PROPOSALS.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

To Contractors—

Proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats for the period of six months from April 1st, 1897, to the Long Island State Hospital of Brooklyn, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107, Arbuttle Building, 367 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., until 4 P. M. Monday, March 22, 1897, at which time they will be publicly opened by said Managers.

Any person or corporation making a proposal for furnishing said fresh and salt meats, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposal for the Furnishing of Fresh and Salt Meats for the Long Island State Hospital," and also with the name of the person or corporation making the same and the date of its presentation. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as may appear to the best interests of the State.

Any further information, specifications, form of contract, etc., will be furnished on application at the office of the General Superintendent, Long Island State Hospital, corner of Clarkson street and Albany avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN G. DEUBERT,
President Board of Managers, Long Island State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND

Fresh Vegetables.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, New York, N. Y., March 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., April 21, 1897, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering in bulk at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months, commencing July 1, 1897, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N.Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willet's Point, N. Y. Also the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use at above-named posts (except Key West Barracks, Fort McPherson, Fort Myer, St. Francis Barracks and Washington Barracks) during five months commencing July 1, 1897; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips

and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50 deg. Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals to be opened April 21, 1897," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Chief Com'y.

STATE OF NEW YORK—HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of beef in carcasses of native steers of not less than 650 lb weight, mutton in carcasses of not less than 45 lb weight nor over 80 lb; ham and pressed corned beef for one, three and six months beginning April 1, 1897, such delivery to occur immediately upon the award of the contract or at such times and in such quantities as may be directed. Proposals for such delivery to be sent to said hospital at Poughkeepsie on or before Wednesday, March 24th, 1897, at 12 M.

Information as to quantities, etc., can be had by applying to D. Porter Lord, steward of said hospital.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be opened on above day and hour.
CHAS. W. PILGRIM, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats, oysters and clams, fresh cow's milk, and condensed milk for the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, for a period of six months from April 1, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in the commodities for which they bid. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW.—A dull, firm market is all there has been to report, East or West, in any branch of this trade so far this week. The soap makers have been the only buyers interested in the market, and their interest has been chiefly that of spectators, their wants having been filled by their heavy purchases West late last fall and early this year, and by the current make of country stock. At the

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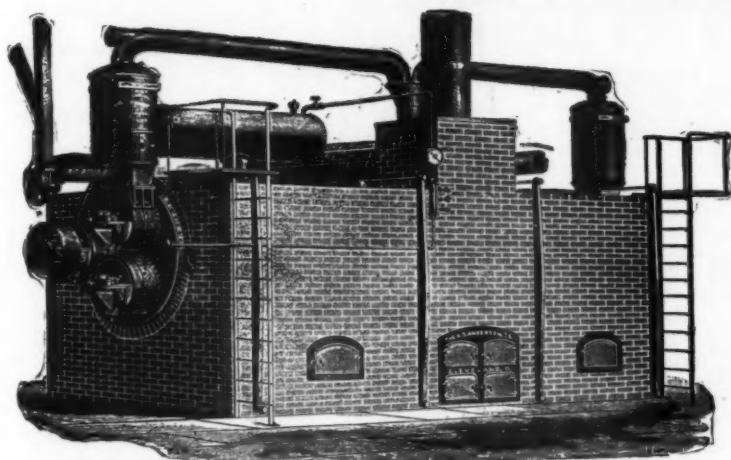
CLEVELAND, OHIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

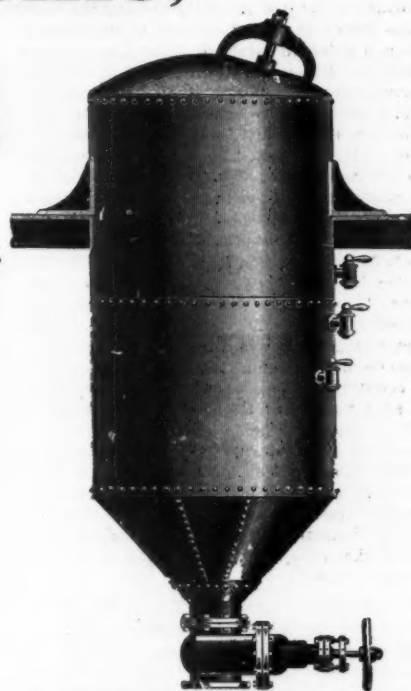
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same time, their trade continues unusually poor for the season of the year, and it is believed that their production has been reduced in consequence. Yet the production of tallow, owing to the scarcity of good cattle, is also less than usual, and this, in a measure, offsets the decreased demand, keeping the markets steady to firm East and West, without enough doing to establish quotations in some markets. Sales so far this week in Chicago have been reported of only small amounts of No. 1 packers' at 3½c., No. 2 ditto, 2@2½c., with ½c. more asked by some, while only 100 hhd. at New York City have been reported so far, and that at 3½c. for special brand for English markets. Neither German nor French exporters have reported any bids or intimations that business could be done at above 3½c. by the former for edible and 3c. by the latter for prime city. Utter indifference appears to prevail in both these markets as to future supplies, indicating that stocks of soap material in both are ample for present and near future demand. As regards the supply of country, it is only about equal to the wants of soap makers at the seaboard and interior points, and this holds the market for that grade of stock steady at 3¼@3½c. in New York, sales of which have averaged not over 50,000 lb a day so far this week. This is all reported up to this writing done East or West. London sales on Wednesday were 750 casks, or one-half the offerings, at unchanged prices.

STEARINES have been firmer, but duller than last week, for oleo, both East and West, with only trifling transactions reported in either market, though New York has firmed up to 4½c., and Chicago to 4½c. asked by pressers. There is understood to have been a little more inquiry from the compound lard refiners, and hence the firmness, though they have not generally followed the advance, while pressers are supposed to have cleaned up their deliveries on old contracts last week, as it was reported at that time that this week's production would come on the market, and as no sales of importance have been reported there is supposed to be an accumulation of this week's output East and West. Exporters have not been in the market at the seaboard, nor the candle makers at the West, so far as reported, so that the compound lard refiners and the pressers seem to have the market between themselves. There were only sales reported of 25,000 lb in New York on Tuesday at 4½c.

Lard stearines have been held higher with raw lard, at 5c. for city in tierces and 4½c. in hogheads, while Western in tierces has been nominal at about 4¼c., New York. There have been some small sales made to local refiners in the New York market, but it is supposed that they had purchased lately in the West, to arrive, against late more free sales of pure refined lard for the South American and Continental markets. City pressers are believed to have now caught up on their old sales to exporters, and it is supposed that their current production is for sale.

OLEO OILS have been stronger in Rotterdam, though quiet, so far as reported, to this writing, with only a few hundred barrels sold at 35 florins for Eastman's extra and other top brands have been quoted, and 34 florins for second brands. But the total amount of transactions have not been given out, though a fair trade is said to have been done.

ANIMAL OILS have been without activity or new feature, though lard oil has been held more firmly, in sympathy with raw lard, city pressers demanding 40c. and Western 38@39c., at which they have been jobbing a little more freely. In degrass less has been doing, as the demand from tanners has been quiet;

neatsfoot oils have also been reported dull, with moderate supplies at old prices.

GREASES have not been very active, either for local or export account, East or West, though prices have remained steady to firm at old figures, supplies being moderate, as late export business has kept stocks down to a moderate volume; 2½c. is rock bottom in New York for brown greases, while 3½c. is pretty near bottom for white greases, which have been stronger in sympathy with lard, and influenced lower grades. Yellow grease stearines have been bid 3 5-16c. for export and white 3½c., with little of either offered, and no transactions reported.

(For Later Report see Page 38.)

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS. CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Sales are very limited because of the small supply. Packers seem satisfied with present prices and manifest no disposition to take advantage of the demand. The receipts of cattle for the present week greatly exceed those of last week. The indications are that the scarcity will prevail for an indefinite period, and the chances of tanners purchasing hides at any material discount from current rates seem very remote; at any rate, for some time to come. The fact that the South American kill has increased 25 per cent. exerts little or no influence over this market. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 9½c., and are very firm at this price for the late salting. Light weights are sold separately at 9c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED, 60 lb and up, sell readily at 8¼@8½c. About 3,000 of these sold at this price the latter part of last week.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, remain very scarce, and are in excellent demand at 7½@7¾c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, are sold at 8¼c. Some are still being held for 8½c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are sold at 8¼c., 8½c. having been declined. Under 55 lb the demand is fair at 9c.

BRANDED COWS are in good request at 8¾@8½c.

NATIVE BULLS sell readily at 7¼@8c., with 5½@6c. for branded.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Comparatively few are being received and are readily sold on arrival. No. 1 hides are notably scarce, and have, in some cases, commanded a premium. The scarcity has, of course, greatly impeded traffic, which would ordinarily be very brisk.

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of grubs and brands, are selling fairly well at 8¼c.; No. 2s, 7¼c.; No. 1s are in limited supply, but No. 2s are plentiful.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, sold at 8¾@9c.; No. 2s, 8¼c.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of grubs and brands, are firm at 8¼c.; No. 2s, 7¼c. Very little stock available at any price.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are in excellent demand at 8@8¼c.; No. 2s, 7@7¼c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS are offering at 7¼@7½c.

SIDE-BRANDED COWS are sold readily at 7¼@7½c.

NATIVE BULLS are limited both in supply and demand, and No. 1s sell at 7c., while No. 2s bring 6c.

CALFSKINS are in light demand, with 11¼c. for city and 11¼c. for country. It is anticipated that an increased demand will result in much better prices.

KIPS are very scarce and in good demand at 9½@9¾c.

DEACONS range from 40@45c., according to weight.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES in good demand at \$2.75 @ \$2.85.

BOSTON.

Traffic is very light, despite which prices are well maintained. Visiting buyers are scarce. Stock remains firm at 8½c.

NEW ENGLAND COW HIDES are extremely scarce, and are held at 8c., with 8¼c. for selected.

CALFSKINS are in light supply and are easily disposed of on arrival.

PHILADELPHIA.

This market remains virtually unchanged, trading being quiet. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 8@8½c.

CITY COWS, 8c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 8c.

COUNTRY COWS, 7½c.

BULLS, CITY, 6½c.

CALFSKINS.—Few available and quotations unchanged.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES are very strong and but limited quantities offered. The United States Leather Co. is the principal buyer. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 9¼c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 8¼@8½c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up 7¼@7½c.

COWS, 7¼@8¼c.

BULLS, 7¼@7½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8c.

CALFSKINS.—Light receipts with prices unchanged at 16c. and 14c.

HORSE HIDES in better demand at \$2.60 @ \$2.75.

KANSAS CITY.

There is no doubt that the present hide market is very pleasing to the packers. To be sure, there are some who are ever shooting straws at the stars—talking higher and higher prices, but when they see their hides neglected and others cleaned out of hide and hair—they recover their senses and take the market. The man who refuses present prices on March hides deserves to have a lower market in the near future. There is no doubt that tanners in paying such prices are running a risk—the present prices of leather will not justify them—but the little sprig of eternal hope in their breast makes them bold enough to keep their vats going and trust to the general prosperity. It is either pay the present price or shut down. Now, quite a number of cases of boots and shoes were purchased lately in Kansas City at no advance over prices four months ago. The manufacturer had an

(Continued on page 22.)

Highest Prices
Paid for ~ **Pork and Beef Scrap.**
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
E. RAUH & SONS, 219 S. Penna. St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THEO. SMITH & BRO.

Manufacturers and Designers of Special Machinery for Oleo Oil and Butterine Factories and Lard Refineries.

FOOT OF ESSEX STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

P. O. Box 98.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

DRYERS

and of all sizes, from 3 to 5 feet Diameter, for FERTILIZERS, CHEMICAL WORKS, and all other purposes.

Odorless in Operation. Give universal satisfaction

THE SMITH PATENT

Deodorizing Condenser

Tallow Rendering Tanks, Lard Coolers, etc.

Used in the leading Packing-Houses and Abattoirs and by the principal Butchers throughout the country.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS.



SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYER.

The Grasselli Chemical Co.,

NEW YORK, CINCINNATI,

CLEVELAND, ST. LOUIS.

Manufacturers of

FERRIC SULPHATE

For increasing the yield of ammoniates in blood.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

AQUA AMMONIA, 26°

For Ice Machines.

Glauber's Salt and Sal Soda

For Tanners.

Chloride and Sulphate of Zinc

For Glue Makers.

TINNING FLUX

For Tinning Meat Hooks.

EUREKA SOLDERING FLUX.

Sulphuric, Muriatic and Nitric Acid.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE PONTIFEX ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

Refrigerant: Anhydrous Ammonia, Direct Expansion or Brine Circulation. Simple, Economical, Durable, Efficient. Particularly adapted for the Refrigeration of Packing Houses, Abattoirs, Cold Storage Warehouses, Fish Freezers, etc., and all work requiring low temperatures. 600 plants in operation at home and abroad. Address:

THE HEVIRICK MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,
Carbondale, Pa.

WE MAKE

STEAM DRYERS

AND

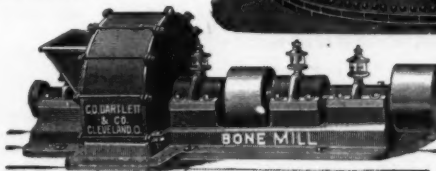
BONE MILLS.

Our Prices are Low.

C. O. BARTLETT & CO.

CLEVELAND, O.

GRINDS RAW BONES, PHOSPHATE, STEAMED BONES, SALT, CLAY, MARL, ETC.



DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER; IS DURABLE, AND COMPLETE READY FOR THE BELT.



THE ORD IMPROVED "COMMON SENSE"

HEAVY-DUTY ODORLESS DRYER

For drying the general offals of packing houses and rendering works.

Correspondence solicited.

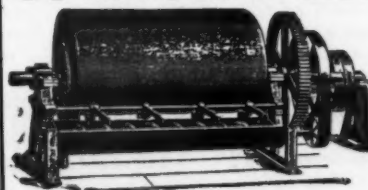
C. E. ORD,

INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

BROOKLYN, OHIO.

Consult Our Analytical Laboratory.

WM. R. PERRIN & Co. CHICAGO.



COOLING CYLINDERS

\$200.00 AND UP.

Send for our Catalogue.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The reports for week give cattle, hogs and sheep at trifle higher values. Receipts past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	22,449	51,894	23,767
Cor. week 1896.....	22,426	44,382	15,775
Cor. week 1895.....	22,928	39,200	12,709
Cor. week 1894.....	23,932	49,655	8,199
Cor. week 1893.....	19,185	26,881	10,005
Chicago.....	45,700	123,500	56,800
Omaha.....	9,200	22,600	17,500
St. Louis.....	10,100	34,700	5,800
Total	87,449	232,694	103,867
Previous week	86,500	273,500	103,500
Cor. week 1896.....	86,900	254,400	89,900
Cor. week 1895.....	100,500	306,100	78,000
Cor. week 1894.....	108,800	218,300	72,600
Cor. week 1893.....	106,900	159,100	64,300

Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Pack. Co.	3,236	16,265	5,621
Swift & Co.	3,268	16,002	6,332
S., S. & Co.	3,938	2,838	1,698
J. Dold Pack. Co.	473	6,585	198
Fowler, Son & Co.	97	6,609	...
Total	11,012	48,299	13,849
Previous week	10,558	47,362	11,484
Cor. week 1896.....	11,730	40,785	12,180

Prime, well-finished cattle in more supply, but still not equal to the demand. The top price paid was, with the exception of the few purchased at Christmas tide, and that more for display than actual value, the highest paid since December, 1895. Eastman purchased some Shorthorn steers, 1,608 lb average, at \$10. Another lot, purchased by Schwarzschild, of 1,541 lb average, at \$5.05, and two lots of 1,450 lb and 1,418 lb average, at \$5. Some nice lots, 1,445 lb, at \$4.90; some 1,388 lb at \$4.80, purchased also by Eastman. One lot purchased by them, 1,285 lb average, at \$4.65, was purchased last November by the feeder, 1,132 lb average, at \$3.80. Another lot purchased at \$4.85, of 1,511 lb average, gave a gain in feeding for past four months of 3 lb per day. Krauss purchased some good stock at \$4.90. The United Dressed Beef Co. bought a good bunch of 1,381 lb average at \$4.60. Taking it all round more fat cattle were sold above the \$4.50 mark than usual. Veal calves were steady but somewhat scarce; stock calves were steady but slow. Some cows brought a fancy price, but not many of that kind—some 1,382 lb at \$3.75. Heifers ran up as high as \$3.75, of 810 lb average. As usual, no large supply of either, and what came found ready sale. Stock cattle were sort of dull early part of week—speculators' hands were full—a decline of 25¢@40¢ per 100 lb early part of week, then a rally and general clearance sale, the week ending with a fairly strong market. The Armour purchased some fed Texas, 1,144 lb average, at \$4.15. Meyer purchased some Arizona steers, fattened in Kansas, 1,218 lb average, at \$3.85. Some Western cattle, finished in Nebraska, of 1,340 lb average, sold at \$4.60. Texas steers of 1,175 lb went at \$4.25. Cows, 860 lb average, at \$2.70.

The exporters for week shipped 120 cars, against 67 cars previous week, and 123 cars one year ago. The shipment of feeders back to corn cribs some 336 cars, against 279 cars previous week, and 185 cars in the corresponding week of 1895. The purchases of cattle last week: Eastman, 906 head; Schwarzschild, 332 head; Hammond, 262 head; Kauffman & S., 106 head; Wolfe, 288 head, and Krauss, 438 head.

In Iowa, where it is reported the farmers lost last year by hog cholera some \$25,000,000, the idea had gained ground that the cause of the trouble arose from the high breeding of the animals—their exceedingly rich "blue blood," so to speak. The thought came that if the Southern razor-back was introduced and crossed the cholera would be a thing of the past. A shipment of razor-backs made—and alack a day, to use an Irish mannerism, "every mother's son of 'em" died

within a week of the sickness they came to cure—cholera. So the theory died with them.

We have finally succeeded in creeping up to last year's prices—corresponding week in 1896 gave hogs, tops \$3.90, bulk \$3.75 to \$3.80—and last week closed at this high point. A pretty good price for corn actually selling in some parts of Kansas for 10¢@12¢ per bushel. The quality for week pretty good, though some complaint; and we are informed by a visiting brother from Chicago, where, by the by, they had a \$4 market for a few fancy hogs, that the quality of our hogs inferior to that of the Windy City. To be sure, we had some common Southern hogs, but they were sold at the very common price of \$2.75. But then, some good Indian hogs that sold at \$3.80. The packers tried hard to make a lower market, succeeded for a few days, but the hog too strong for them, and continued on its upward way. However, packers freely admit that the present prices of provisions pay well on a \$3.75 hog; and when they admit it, it must be positively true, for they are continually losing; but in spite of that, continually building and enlarging. Pigs took a pretty good range, from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Light hogs, Monday, \$3.60 to \$3.82½, then slipped down to \$3.50 to \$3.65 Tuesday, and closed Saturday \$3.70 to \$3.85. Mexico's purchasing helped heavy hogs. Monday, \$3.70 to \$3.85, with a setback to \$3.50 to \$3.70, but a good position for the ending of week, \$3.70 to \$3.90. Mixed packing to prime medium, Monday, \$3.60 to 3.82½, Tuesday \$3.55 to \$3.70, then steadily up to \$3.75 to \$3.90. The bulk Monday \$3.70 to \$3.82½, then a fall to \$3.60 to \$3.65, but a good finish Saturday, \$3.80 to \$3.85. The tops started out \$3.85, lost 15¢, but closed the record Saturday at \$3.90. The \$4 hog does not seem to be much of a dream. The shipments for the week 3,383 head. Mexico received last week 20 cars, 5 cars to Chicago, 3 to Omaha, 2 to Ottumwa and 1 car to New York. The hogs of last week averaged 219 lb, the previous week 216 lb, and the corresponding week of 1896 gave only 209 lb.

Sheep market fairly steady. Some native lambs of 88 lb at \$4.75; some Utah lambs, 89 lb average, at \$4.85; some nice Colorado lambs at \$4.75, and 66 lb average at \$4.60; Western lambs, 66 lb average, at \$4.60; some New Mexican lambs at \$4.55; Colorado muttons, finished at the Nebraska corn pens, sold at \$3.90; some Idaho muttons, 128 lb average, at \$3.90; New Mexican ewes, 82 lb, at \$3.10. Quite a lot of New Mexicans sold at feeders at \$3.65; a good price. Western men who own sheep are jubilant at higher prices, as wool will be protected, and one large owner who deemed his flock worth \$1.50 per head six months ago has now big head of holding the value at \$3 per sheep.

THE ALLISON COUPON BOOKS.

We are in receipt of a sample of the coupon books as manufactured by the Allison Coupon Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. The first thought one has upon inspecting it is simplicity and convenience. The sample book which we have received is a customer's pass-book, as would be distributed to his patrons by a man selling merchandise. As the purchase is made the coupons are detached, thus avoiding any possibility of error. The books are manufactured, containing coupons of various values, from \$1 up to \$50. Some of the other advantages of these coupon books are set forth as follows: No disputes, no book-keeping, change always at hand, no losses from failure to charge, no over-running the limit of credit, customer always has statement of his account. Our limited space will not permit of a more extended review of these excellent coupon books, and it will pay those needing such an article outside to write to the firm for descriptive circulars. ***

REMOVING STEAM FROM FINISHING SHEDS.

Devices are now placed in all modern factories for proper ventilation, consisting chiefly of fans by which the air in the rooms in which operatives are at work is being constantly changed. This scheme is being carried still further in some modern factories, by which steam is removed from finishing sheds and dye houses. We have, through our English exchanges, particulars of an air warming completed at one of the large bleaching and finishing works at Ballington, England. The sheds where this installation has been placed contains the usual finishing machines, such as starch mangles, drying machines, etc. A considerable amount of steam is given off during the various processes, especially that of drying. The removal of steam from the vicinity of the drying machines is provided for in the first instance by two 36-inch fans, placed immediately above them, but the shed being of large extent and steam rising from other processes, these fans alone prove inadequate, consequently in cold and damp weather steam hangs about in the shed, condensing on the ceiling and roof and dropping on the goods below. Accordingly, a tubular heater is installed for warming the air as it enters the shed. The consequence of this arrangement is practically the heating of all of the incoming air on one side of the shed, and its passage out on the other side by means of fans, the air in the shed being kept constantly heated and changed. The installation in question is thought to be the first of its kind, and, so far, it is reported as proving eminently satisfactory.

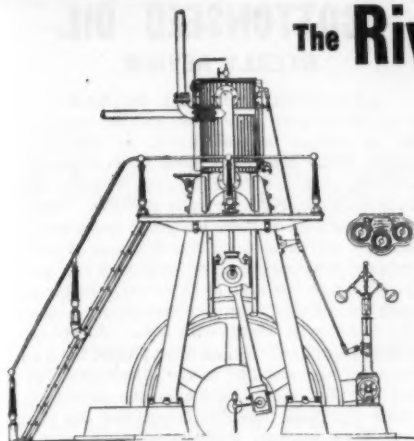
WOOL DRYING MACHINE.

Methods for drying wool are more complicated than those existing fifteen or twenty-five years ago. Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of drying wool, it is an operation that should demand great care and judgment. To-day, appliances of an expensive kind are required for producing the necessary current of air through the machine in which the wool is dried, while it is equally important to assist in conveying the wool along in a free and open state as it is being dried. A new machine has been invented provided with a powerful fan which forces a blast of air through a tubular heater containing about 160 tubes. The heated air then ascends a flue into the uppermost chamber. The wool is fed to the machine by a traveling lattice and a pair of feeding rollers, and as it enters it is met by the ascending blast of air, and is carried on to the uppermost one of a series of smooth, perforated plates. These latter consist of a number of plates, resting upon rails extending across the machine, and suspended at each end by links. The plates are each made to swing longitudinally by means of cams, driven at the end of the machine, and the movement given thereto, with the addition of a current of air, has the desired effect of conveying the material along in as gentle a manner as possible. The trays are purposely left short at each end alternately, so that the wool falls from one to the other, until it arrives at the egress point of the machine, where it is discharged in a dry and open state.

SUGAR AND SALT.

The yearly consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 tons, or 4,000,000,000 pounds, which is equivalent to about sixty pounds for every man, woman and child in the country. The quantity of salt consumed is about 1,900,000 tons, or 2,000,000 pounds less than the weight of the sugar used.

A new market has been opened in Dunkirk, N. Y., by L. S. Barber on East Main street.



100 Ton Refrigeration Machine.

The Riverside Iron Works Co. KANSAS CITY, KAN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

of any Size or Capacity, on the Compression Principle, also Manufacturers of SPECIAL AMMONIA FITTINGS which are superior to anything now on the market. MANUFACTURERS OF PACKING HOUSE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS. The ROBERTS HOG SCRAPER, LARD ROLLERS IN ONE PIECE.

....Partial List of Machines in Operation.

We contract for the EQUIPMENT OF COMPLETE PLANTS, either for Ice Making, Cold Storage, Packing Houses or Breweries.

Correspondence Solicited.

St. Louis Ice and Cold Storage Co., St. Louis, Mo.	1	70-ton Ref.
Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City	1	70-ton "
Reid Bros. Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan.	2	70-ton "
Omaha Brewing Association, Omaha, Nebraska	1	75-ton "
Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	100-ton "
Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	250-ton "
Ryan & Richardson, Leavenworth, Kan.	1	100-ton "
Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	2	50-ton "
Jacob Dold Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	70-ton "

WALTER A. BANTA,

(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. A. BANTA REFRIGERATOR CO.)

Nos. 31 & 33 TENTH AVE.
NEW YORK.

BUILDER OF REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

SMALL FREEZERS
FOR POULTRY AND GAME
A SPECIALTY.

ESTIMATES AND PLANS FURNISHED FOR THE INSULATION OF PACKING HOUSES, MARKETS AND COLD STORAGE ROOMS.

PORTABLE REFRIGERATORS FOR BUTCHERS AND HOTELS.

...REFER TO...

RICHARD WEBBER, 120th St. & Third Avenue, New York.
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 84 Pearl Street, New York.
HALSTEAD & CO., 200 Forsyth Street, New York.
MERCHANTS REFRIGERATING CO., 161 Chambers Street, New York.
INTERNATIONAL PROVISION CO., Pier 11, New York.
DILLON & DOUGLASS, New Haven, Conn., and many others.

ALL BARRELS AND BOXES

OF THE

GENUINE PRESERVATIVE

BEAR THIS TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1877.



USE ONLY THE

GENUINE PRESERVATIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS WHICH ARE CLAIMED TO BE

"JUST AS GOOD."

TAKE

NO

OTHER!

PRESERVATIVE

IS THE

THERE IS
NOTHING AS GOOD
AS
PRESERVATIVE!

ORIGINAL PRESERVATIVE, THE ONLY .

Healthful and Reliable Preserving Powder for Meats of All Kinds.

OUR BRANDS:

"A" for Pork and Liver Sausages, Chopped Meat, Fresh Meats, Game, Poultry, Sweetbreads, etc.

"B" for Bologna, Frankfurter and All Kinds of Smoked Sausages.

"C" for curing, corning and preserving Pork, Beef, Tongues, etc., and to prevent Flies and Skippers attacking Meats.

MADE ONLY BY

THE PRESERVATIVE M'FG CO.,

12 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
183 ILLINOIS STREET, CHICAGO.
45 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Among the visitors on 'Change this week were Mr. J. S. Ulmer, of Pottsville, Pa., introduced by Mr. Ed. Valk; Mr. Joseph Bacharach, of New York, introduced by Mr. A. Fowler; Mr. R. W. Howes, of Swift and Company, Chicago, introduced by Mr. S. B. Low.

Mr. J. S. Bailey, of the Jersey City Packing Co., has returned from Europe.

There is quite an improvement in the price of membership tickets, as is evidenced by the sale Wednesday of four seats, for which were paid respectively \$210, \$225, \$240 and \$250. It wasn't so very long ago that \$175 was a good price for a seat in the Produce Exchange. May the improvement continue.

Mr. James B. McMahon, of the N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago, was on the floor several days this week. He left to-day for the "Windy City."

Mr. J. A. Brownell, of the Wilcox Lard and Refining Co., has been elected a member of the Exchange.

* Mr. Anderson Fowler, of Fowler Bros. (Ltd.), New York, and the Anglo-American Provision Co., Chicago, at the hearing in New York Wednesday of the Interstate Commerce Committee, upon the complaint of the New York Produce Exchange against the system of differentials of the Joint Traffic railroads, testified Wednesday as to the effect of the present rates, that prior to a year ago he shipped by New York 100 to 200 cars a week, but now only sent 20 to 30 cars a week by that port, though his total export business was practically the same. The remainder of the business was now going by outports, because it was possible to get cheaper rates. Prior to a year ago the railroads allowed 3 cents per hundred to him if he did his own lightering. That privilege was a good price for a seat in the produce cost of lightering provisions was fully 3 cents per hundred, but he believed one-half cent per bushel would be sufficient to cover the cost of lightering grain.

ROOFING FIREPROOF MATERIALS, STEAM-PACKING AND LIQUID PAINTS.

Attention is called to the advertisement on page 12 in "The National Provisioner" of the well-known house of the H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. It will pay the packing houses, oil and fertilizer manufacturers to write the latter firm for prices concerning liquid paints before purchasing elsewhere. Enormous waste occurs yearly in the use of improperly prepared liquid paints in their application to the exterior as well as interior of the large packing houses, oil mills and fertilizer plants. The fireproof paints used for inside work is deserving of especial mention. The line of liquid paints made by this firm is of a high order in point of quality, with regard to durability, quantity needed for a given surface, and, lastly, the reasonable cost of same.

In roofing and fireproof construction materials the company has acquired an enviable reputation, and special attention is called to the merits of these goods. The asbestos fire felt covering for steam pipes is an economical factor in the operation of steam plants of whatever capacity. In the variety of applications where asbestos may be used to advantage the H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. have had wide experience, and we could mention many hundreds of large steam plants which have been fully equipped by them in this respect. If you want to reduce your coal bill materially or to beautify and protect your buildings from atmospheric influences at a minimum of cost write the H. W. Johns Mfg. Co., Malden Lane, New York City, who will be pleased to furnish you with further information.***

FRANCE PUTS PRACTICAL PROHIBITIVE DUTIES ON OUR PROVISIONS.

Washington, March 18.—In anticipation of an effort by the United States to negotiate a reciprocity treaty in favor of our flour and provisions, the French Government has increased the rates of duty upon nearly all the articles imported from this country. Those on pork are particularly injurious to the trade, and the sale of provisions in France is practically prohibited. The duty on live hogs has been increased from 8 to 12 francs per 100 kilograms (220 pounds); fresh pork from 12 to 18 francs per 100 kilograms; hams and bacon from 15 to 25 francs; other pork products, from 25 to 70 francs; lard, from 14 to 25 francs, and other items have been increased in a corresponding manner. Last year we exported 2,600,019 kilograms of hams and bacon to France, 6,771,351 kilos of salted pork, 1,043,000 kilos of sausages and other manufactures of pork and 14,916,800 kilos of lard. The weight of live hogs was 4,974,500 kilos.

The French Government makes no secret of its motive in placing prohibitive duties upon the principal exports from the United States into that country. They expected that the present Congress would largely increase the duties on wines, silks, woollens, gloves and other articles usually imported from France. They are willing to take off the larger part or all of these duties, provided the United States make equivalent concessions, but there is no authority in the new tariff bill for any such action. The Frenchmen simply laugh at the reciprocity section which Mr. Dingley has reported.

THE NEW PACKING PLANT.

The rumor which has been current of late to the effect that an immense packing plant, backed up by English capital, etc., to be built in Kansas City, has been investigated by us, and as far as we can learn, is the product of a reporter's fictitious mind. The rumor ran that "the old Reid plant may be made the nucleus of the new packing house. If not, it will be the old Alcutt packing plant that is located in the western portion of Armourdale." It was said that the new syndicate could commence operations immediately if the Alcutt plant were secured. This is impossible. The Alcutt packing house was built for a hog house, and not for cattle. Our readers can depend upon it that if there are any truthful developments of the above report, "The National Provisioner's" columns will contain the facts up to date.

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?
DO YOU WANT A POSITION? TRY A
LITTLE AD. ON PAGE 45.

COTTONSEED OIL. WEEKLY REVIEW.

ANOTHER NOMINAL MARKET

It is all there is to report for another week, so far as refined is concerned, at old prices asked, while crude has been in fair refining demand, both for the East and West, at last week's top prices, with light offerings. Western refiners have been inquiring more freely than for weeks past, but the firmness of holders and the smallness of offerings has prevented much business at the South, so far as reported, though there are rumors of a good deal done, or in treaty, with 15½¢ bid at high freight points and 16¢ at most points, both on the Atlantic coast and in the Mississippi Valley; but the latter figure is the lowest at which anything has been reported for the New York market, which has taken half a dozen car lots since our last at that figure. Production is said to have practically ceased on the Atlantic coast, with very little being turned out in the Mississippi Valley, though the latter mills are said to hold the bulk of the stocks now unsold, mills on the coast having sold pretty closely up to production. Crude is the only strong thing in the market, and it helps to steady refined, in the absence of any export demand whatever, so far as reported, North or South. The two reasons

Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

191 Front Street
NEW YORK.

THE JACKSON REFRIGERATOR CO. Cold Storage Architects and Engineers.

PACKING HOUSE PLANTS. We make plans for modern Packing House Plants, with machinery of the latest design for Killing, Rendering, Refining and Making Oleo, Neutral, Glue, Fertilizer, etc. Our plants embody all the most advanced ideas.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION. We design complete, mechanical Cold Storage Plants, with valuable improvements in insulation, ventilation and mechanical equipment.

VENTILATION. We make the ventilation of machine refrigerated houses a specialty. Fresh air without condensation or fluctuating temperatures.

ICE REFRIGERATION. Our new low temperature ice system gives a dry air at 35 degrees, and is unequalled for carrying perishable goods. It produces a purer, sweeter air and better results than most machine houses.

325 SO. DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Be Deceived No Longer

By the false idea that we sell only high-priced registers. We make over ninety different kinds and sizes of National Cash Registers, and our prices range from \$8 to \$350, inclusive. We have just added three new detail-adding registers to our price list.

No. 11, Price \$30.

Eleven keys of any denominations desired. Nickel-plated, metal case, with small cash-drawer.



No. 11.



No. 13.

No. 13, Price \$50.

Twenty keys of any denominations desired. Nickel-plated, metal case.

No. 14, Price \$65.

Twenty-five keys of any denominations desired. Nickel-plated, metal case.

Second-Hand Registers.

We also have on hand a number of second-hand National and other cash registers taken in exchange for latest improved Nationals. We will sell these registers at greatly reduced prices.

Send us your name and address, and when next in your vicinity one of our salesmen will call on you. You will be under no obligation to buy. The National Cash Register Company, Department F, Dayton, Ohio.



No. 14.

given in our last for this indifference of exporters are both confirmed by reports this week from shippers themselves, who claim that arrivals of American, together with liberal offerings of off-grade Egyptian, are ample to supply the Mediterranean markets for the present. A further advance in lard has helped to stiffen the market for crude oil, but seems to have no effect whatever as yet upon refined, contrary to expectations and past experience, the former having now advanced nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ c. from the late low point. This is a surprise and disappointment to the trade, and almost unprecedented in its history, if not quite, these two staples having formerly moved together almost uniformly. But oil men admit an advance in the tallow market is now the only thing that seems likely to help oil, except a better export demand, and even that is largely dependent on tallow also. While there have been sellers at last week's prices, $23\frac{1}{4}$ c. for yellow, there has been no apparent pressure to sell; yet there have been pretty free arrivals, that have been set to store in New York, held by producers or their agents, believing in higher prices later on, owing to limited stocks and production. It is reported that over 4,000 bbls. have gone to store this week in New York alone, and that stocks have been increasing at this point quite rapidly of late. But estimates upon this point are wide apart, receivers claiming that not over 20,000 to 25,000 bbls. are held in this market, while others, in a position to be less interested, but equally well informed, claim that this stock is nearer 40,000 bbls.; yet both agree that it is only about one-half the amount of a year ago. As there are no official nor authentic figures on which to base comparisons, it is difficult to tell in figures what this means, though it is admitted that one house alone held about the highest figure named above at one time last year, and this was by no means all the stock New York held at that time, as one, if not two, of the largest producers' holdings were not then represented in that amount. Of course, these figures are but guesses, and the trade is playing the same game of blindman's bluff they were a year ago, when each was trying to fool the other as to the amount of stock they held, and all only succeeded in fooling themselves at the end of the season. They may be repeating last year's history this year. Stocks at the South are estimated by millers' agents to be less than half those of a year ago, with little being added by current production, owing to the general closing of the mills.

The only sales reported to this writing for the week were five tanks of crude at near coast mills, part late last week and part on Tuesday and one on Wednesday, all at 10c. to New York refiners. It was on the latter day that there was a good refining demand from the West reported, with rumors of business of considerable amount, though the chief producers did not confirm the latter. Nothing but a few peddling lots of refined, at $23\frac{1}{4}$ c. for summer yellow; 23c. for off-grade ditto; $25\frac{1}{2}$ @26c. for butter oil; 26c. for white, and 29c. for winter oil were reported up to mid-week, with 20c. bid and $20\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked, New York, for crude in barrels.

(For Later Report see Page 38.)

THE P. & B. INSULATING PAPERS.

Cold storage experts and engineers seem to be giving more attention to the question of insulation than ever before. Within the last few years, and until within quite recently, the tendency seemed to be to use the cheapest materials. These same people who a few years ago wanted something cheap are still looking for the cheapest thing, but do not get it, in that the first cost of which is the least. As an evidence of this fact, the Standard Paint Co., of 81-83 John street, New York, is selling more of the higher grades of insulating paper to-day than ever before, and they inform us that the demand is constantly increasing. In their business dealings this firm has strictly adhered to the high standard which has given the P. & B. goods their reputation in the more than ten years they have been in the market. Their Giant papers are absolutely free from any stock that will deteriorate, even with years of use and constant exposure. The leading architects and engineers speak of it in the highest terms. The Standard Paint Co. is just about completing the fourth edition of their large sample book and catalogue, which will be sent free to those interested. The book contains a full line of samples of the various grades of insulating papers, ruberoid roofing, flooring, etc.***

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

578,410—AIR-EXHAUST DEVICE. Ernest Lord, Schaghticoke, N. Y. Filed July 9, 1896. Serial No. 598,518. (No model.)

578,448—BARREL MAKING. Adolphe Fruhinholz, Nancy, France. Filed Jan. 18, 1896. Serial No. 575,971. (No model.)

578,512—PROCESS OF AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING FERTILIZERS. Hascal A. Hogel, Port Chester, N. Y., assignor of one-fourth to Russell S. Penniman and John C. Schrader, Dover, N. J. Filed Dec. 4, 1895. Serial No. 570,982. (No model.)

578,600—ICE ELEVATOR. John E. Dell, Paulding, Ohio. Filed July 14, 1896. Serial No. 500,136. (No model.)

578,628—MIXING AND HEATING APPARATUS. Augustus S. Cooper, Santa Barbara, Cal. Filed March 27, 1896. Serial No. 585,083. (No model.)

578,490—COMPRESSOR FOR REFRIGERATING MACHINES. Frederick O. Piereson, Oshkosh, Wis. Filed July 31, 1895. Serial No. 557,667. (No model.)

578,469—REFRIGERATOR. John J. Schneider, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed March 14, 1896. Serial No. 583,231. (No model.)

(Continued on page 22.)

E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White $\frac{1}{8}$ S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.
CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounds; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS. Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

Quotations furnished upon application.

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Cable Address: "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

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COTTON OIL.

CABLE ADDRESS,
"GLOBE, LOUISVILLE."

Prime Summer White

FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.

Quality Guaranteed. All Other Grades of Cotton Oil.

DIAMOND FULLING AND SCOURING SOAP.

Obtain our prices before buying.

LOUIS K. FERGUSON, President.

CLEMENS G. HEWITT, Sec. and Treas.

Weir & Craig Manufacturing Co.

2425-2439 WALLACE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS AND
DESIGNERS OF

Special Machinery

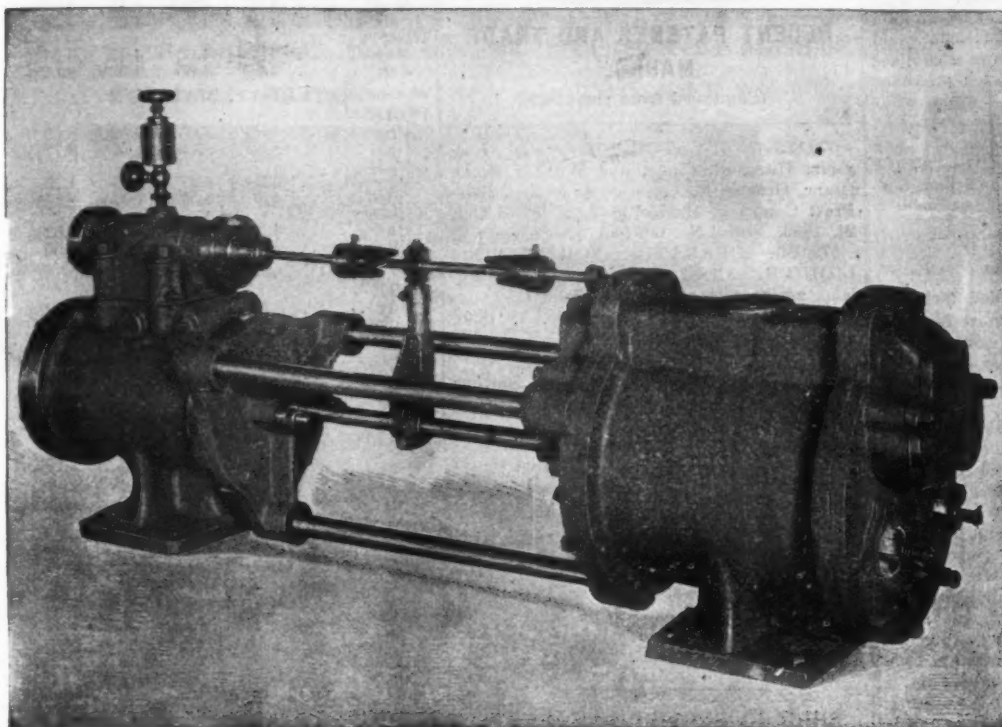
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PACKING HOUSES,
Oleo Oil and Butterine Fac-
tories, Lard Refineries
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COMPLETE OUTFITS
For Meat Canning, and Beef
Extract Factories.

Friction Elevators, Hoists,
Droppers, Switches, Railing,
Filters, Oleo Oil and Lard
Presses, All kinds of Lard
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ers for Pork or Beef Fats.

Conveyors, Shafting, Hang-
ers and Pulleys, Steam and
Power Pumps, Vacuum, Air
and Artesian Well Pumps,
Shackles, Branders, Fat and
Bone Washers, Bone and
Horn Saws, etc., etc.

Improved Hog Scraper,
Capacity 700 Hogs
per Hour.



These Improved Blowing Engines are largely used for agitating oils, acids and chemical preparations, also for blast and vent-
ilating purposes. The valve motion is of special value on the blowing engines, as the length of stroke can be readily adjusted.
These valves are accessible from the outside. Pistons are provided with packing of improved design.

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When you are in the market for a new Refrigerator or Market Fixtures write to THE SIEBERT REFRIGERATOR
WORKS for cuts and prices, the best for the least money in the market.

Builders of Wholesale and Retail Chill Rooms and Supplies.

Write for Plans and
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Office, Warerooms and Factory: 18TH AND FEDERAL STREETS, CAMDEN N. J.,

"ECLIPSE"

Silent Meat Cutting Machines

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this
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THE BEST MACHINES EVER PUT ON
THE MARKET.

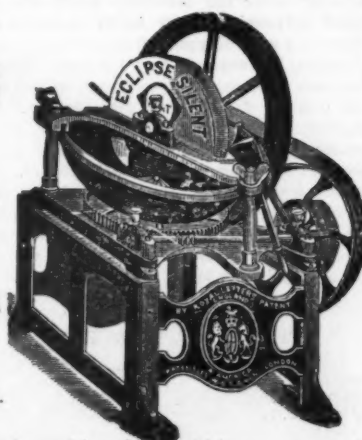
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Fulton and Peoria Streets, Chicago, Ill.
and 120 Pearl Street, New York.

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'96 JENKINS '96



Is the perfection of Joint Packing. INSTANTANEOUS,
does not SQUEEZE OUT, and NOT NECESSARY TO
FOLLOW UP JOINT. We guarantee it to last for years
on any and all pressures of steam, or any kind of joint
where packing is required. DOES NOT ROT, BURN OR
BLOW OUT, therefore the best for all purposes. Call for
and insist on having '96 JENKINS—'96 stamped like cut.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

MOTT'S 1892 FURNACE AND CALDRON.
For Hard or Soft Coal. For Boiling and Rendering



PLATE 400.

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THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,
84 to 90 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

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SEE COUPON ON PAGE 26.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from Page 14.)

over stock and had to keep selling. It is to be hoped that there are not many manufacturers in this condition, for that man could not dare to purchase leather made from hides of to-day's prices and sell at such prices as this last sale of shoes. Again we repeat what we have said before, that the hide man who sells at present prices March hides will have nothing to regret when he receives $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound more for May take off—the selling now makes the higher prices possible—a holding may make it impossible.

SUMMARY.

It is now a generally conceded fact that tanners must demand and get more for their product than is being derived from current prices. That hides are extremely scarce is a fact established beyond any controversy. That tanners, with the possible exception of the harness leather contingent, have very few hides on hand, is equally well known. In the face of these conditions, with no immediate prospect of increased supply, there seems no alternative for the tanner but to buy at current rates and to banish all present hope of a decline in prices; therefore, we repeat that an advance in the price of his wares is indispensable for his prosperity. The present week has shown but little change in market conditions, prices being well sustained everywhere. The fact that cut and stuck throats are commanding the same price is regarded as a great evidence of the strength of the market.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

We quote: Natives, 60 lb and up, $\frac{9}{4}$ c; butt-branded, 60 lb and up, $\frac{8}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c; Colorado steers, 60 lb and up, $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{7}{4}$ c; Texas, 60 lb and up, $\frac{8}{4}$ c; branded cows, $\frac{8}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c; No. 1 natives, 55 lb and up, $\frac{8}{4}$ c; native bulls, $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c; branded, $\frac{5}{4}$ @ $\frac{6}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, $\frac{8}{4}$ c; No. 2s, $\frac{7}{4}$ c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, $\frac{8}{4}$ @ $\frac{9}{4}$ c; No. 2s, $\frac{8}{4}$ c; No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, $\frac{8}{4}$ c; No. 2s, $\frac{7}{4}$ c; side-branded steers, $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{7}{4}$ c; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 1, $\frac{8}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c; No. 2, $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{7}{4}$ c; side-branded cows, $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{7}{4}$ c; native bulls, No. 1, $\frac{7}{4}$ c; No. 2, $\frac{7}{4}$ c; calfskins, No. 1, $\frac{11}{4}$ @ $\frac{11}{4}$ c; No. 2, $\frac{10}{4}$ @ $\frac{10}{4}$ c; kips, $\frac{9}{4}$ @ $\frac{9}{4}$ c; deacons, $\frac{40}{4}$ @ $\frac{45}{4}$ c; slunks, $\frac{25}{4}$ c; horse hides, $\frac{22.75}{4}$ @ $\frac{28.50}{4}$.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, $\frac{9}{4}$ c; butt-branded steers, 60 lb and up, $\frac{8}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c; side-branded steers, 60 lb and up, $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{7}{4}$ c; cows, $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c; bulls, $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{7}{4}$ c; country cows, $\frac{8}{4}$ c; calfskins, $\frac{14}{4}$ @ $\frac{16}{4}$ c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, $\frac{8}{4}$ c; New England hides, $\frac{8}{4}$ c, with $\frac{8}{4}$ c. for selected.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, $\frac{8}{4}$ c; country cows, $\frac{7}{4}$ c; country bulls, $\frac{6}{4}$ c.

NO DUTY ON SAUSAGES.

Our Washington correspondent writes: Messrs. Anderson Fowler, representing the Anglo-American Provision Company, Chicago; Fowler Bros., New York, and Joseph Bacharach, the well-known importer and exporter of sausages from New York appeared before the members of the Committee on Ways and Means in Washington this week for the purpose of remonstrating and protesting against the proposed high duty on sausages, meats, and provisions.

Chairman Dingley, of the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom a protest was made against the proposed duty on sausages

on behalf of the meat trade represented by this paper, informed our representative that sausages had been replaced on the free list as before.

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

(Continued from page 20.)

578,825—INSULATOR. Henry H. Luskomb, Hartford, Conn., and William F. D. Crane, Orange, N. J., assignors to the Johns-Pratt Company, Hartford, Conn. Filed Oct. 24, 1896. Serial No. 609,980. (No model.)

579,055—APPARATUS FOR MIXING LIQUIDS. Alfred Gates, Liverpool, England, assignor to himself and John Hickman Dovener, same place. Filed Dec. 7, 1896. Serial No. 614,856. (No model.)

TRADE-MARKS.

29,691—POTASH FERTILIZER. Bowker Fertilizer Company, Boston, Mass. Filed Dec. 10, 1896.

29,686—TOILET, BATH AND LAUNDRY SOAP. Vacuum Soap Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and Chicago, Ill. Filed Feb. 5, 1897.

29,698—LINSEED MEAL. The Cleveland Linseed Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed Oct. 7, 1896. Essential feature, the words "Cleveland Flax Meal" within an ornamental circular border composed of substantially heart-shaped figures alternately arranged. Used since Aug. 15, 1896.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The market has been very strong and much broader, and with more outside trading than for a long time. Starting with 8.25 for a low point on May pork last Thursday the advance has continued every day and touched 9 for a high point on the opening this morning. But there were too many traders, whose deals showed liberal profits, and they commenced selling to secure them, and under this pressure the market got weak and declined 30c. for pork, $\frac{12}{4}$ c. for lard and $\frac{17}{4}$ c. for ribs, and the close was nearly at the bottom. But the legitimate position is just as strong as ever. Hog receipts are very light, and are running under the estimates every day and prices advancing, $\frac{4}{4}$ being paid to-day. There is a good shipping demand for all kinds of meats, but scarcely any for lard. Armour has been a large and open buyer on the market, and is friendly to the product. The English houses, who turned buyers at the bottom, have been selling for the past day or two and securing some of their profits. But on the break to-day they were doing some buying. The market may work a little lower, but on any further decline it is a good purchase. Ribs are the strongest, and will sell $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound over lard.

RANGE OF PRICES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
May	8.32½	8.40	8.25	8.25
July	8.45	8.40	8.37½	8.47½
LARD—				
May	4.10	4.15	4.10	4.15
July	4.20	4.25	4.20	4.25
RIBS—				
May	4.37½	4.45	4.37½	4.45
July	4.47½	4.55	4.47½	4.52½

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

PORK—				
May	8.40	8.52½	8.37½	8.50
July	8.55	8.65	8.52½	8.65
LARD—				
May	4.15	4.22½	4.15	4.22½
July	4.25	4.30	4.25	4.30
RIBS—				
May	4.47½	4.60	4.45	4.37½
July	4.55	4.65	4.52½	4.62½

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

PORK—				
May	8.55	8.65	8.52½	8.60
July	8.62½	8.75	8.67½	8.72½
LARD—				
May	4.25	4.27½	4.25	4.25
July	4.35	4.37½	4.32½	4.35
RIBS—				
May	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.62½
July	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

PORK—				
May	8.67½	8.82½	8.60	8.82½
July	8.75	8.95	8.75	8.95
LARD—				
May	4.25	4.32½	4.25	4.30
July	4.35	4.40	4.35	4.37½
RIBS—				
May	4.62½	4.72½	4.62½	4.72½
July	4.70	4.75	4.67	4.75

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

PORK—				
May	8.85	8.97½	8.85	8.92½
July	9.00	9.07½	8.95	9.05
LARD—				
May	4.30	4.35	4.30	4.32½
July	4.42½	4.42½	4.40	4.42½
RIBS—				
May	4.75	4.85	4.75	5.82½
July	4.47½	4.82½	4.77½	4.82½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

PORK—				
May	8.95	9.00	8.70	8.72½
July	9.05	9.07½	8.80	8.82½
LARD—				
May	4.32½	4.35	4.22½	4.25
July	4.42½	4.42½	4.30	4.32½
RIBS—				
May	4.82½	4.85	4.67½	4.70
July	4.82½	4.85	4.70	4.72½

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Chicago, March 19.—The newly elected officers of the Provision Dealers' and Exporters' Association are as follows:

A. S. White, President.
O. A. Thorpe, Vice President.
Sidney Underwood, Treasurer.
George J. Brine, Secretary.

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PROVISION BROKERS

807 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
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W. J. WEIL, Manager Cash Provision Department.



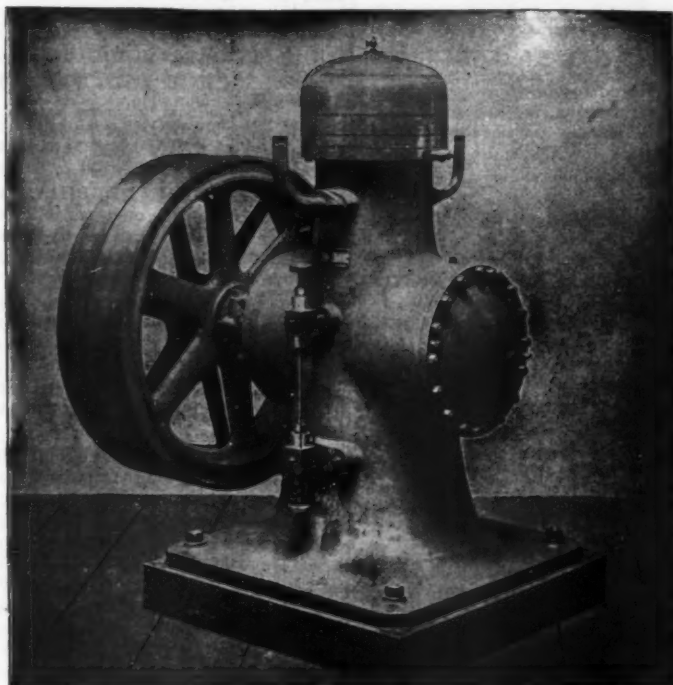
THE CAPITAL CITY DAIRY CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO.
CHURNERS Fancy Quality Butterine.

SMALL ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

The Simplest, Strongest, Most Efficient, Requires Less Attention.

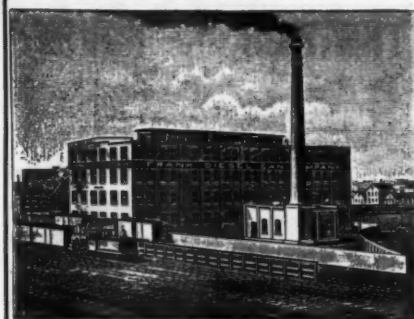
THIS STYLE $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Tons Refrigerating. OTHER STYLES 3 to 25 Tons.



Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.,
DAYTON, OHIO.

**HAVE YOU GOT IT YET ?
SEE COUPON PAGE 26.**

FRANK DIESEL CAN CO.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard Pails and Meat Cans,
PLAIN AND DECORATED.

*Tin Cans and Sheet Metal Work of
all kinds.*

STEWART AVENUE,
Bet. 39th and 40th Streets

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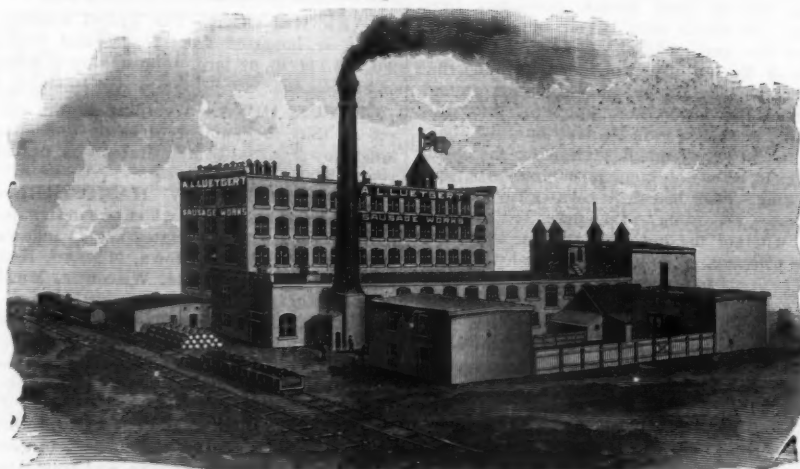
**LARD AND OIL
SHIPPING PACKAGES.**

AIRTIGHT.

No Summer Cover Needed.



CORRESPOND WITH US
RECORD MANUFACTURING CO.
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The **A. L. Luetgert**
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Manufacturers of all kinds of

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Sausages.**

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PROVISIONS,
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AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

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240, 242, 244, 246, 248
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**WHOLESALE
BUTCHERS**

MANUFACTURERS OF

DUESETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

TECHNICAL. THE PACKING HOUSE.

FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 1.
Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 2.
" 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 3.
" "About Beef Extract."
" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork.)"
" 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."
" "American Swine."
" 30, 1897.—"American Swine." No. 2.
Feb. 6, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."
" "American Swine." No. 3.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 1.
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 2.
" 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 3.
March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 4.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 5.

PROPER VENTILATION IN PACKING HOUSES.

No. 6.

FURTHER APPLICATION OF FANS.

Most of the cases so far noted for the application of fans for packing houses have been in the drying of materials. Important and various as these uses may be, there is as wide a field for their use in ventilating and heating.

In cold weather there is no more disagreeable place on the face of the earth than the average department of a packing house where cooking operations are carried on. Take, for instance, the cook room, the gut room, the tank room. The cooking room of the fertilizer department, in fact, almost any of the departments, and the conditions are absolutely unfit for doing work as soon as cold weather arrives.

The fog is so dense and thick that a workman cannot see his next neighbor, and in some cases only indistinctly the work before him, and the moisture drops down from the ceiling in a perfect shower. Truckmen cannot see before them or where they are going, and in consequence they have to literally feel their way before them. Under these miserable conditions it is impossible to get more than half the amount of work out of a number of hands that it would be were the conditions favorable. The employees are unable to do the full amount of work, for in many cases they can't see what they are doing, and the number of absentees is always large.

A consideration of the principles underlying heating and ventilation, as touched upon in the second article of this series, will disclose a method of overcoming this nuisance.

During the cold weather, particularly when the air is damp, its absorptive capacity for moisture is very small. Hence when a vat or kettle is boiled, the air being heavily saturated, is unable to take up or absorb this extra amount of aqueous vapor generated, and it displays itself in the room in the shape of a dense fog, or is again precipitated as drops of water.

The way, of course, to obviate this difficulty is to force air into the room warm enough to have a high degree of absorptive power, so that it can take up the moisture generated from the cooking vats, and as soon as it has neared its dew point to remove it to make way for fresh dry air. This can be done by means of a fan introducing pre-

viously warmed air. This maintains a constant circulation in the room, absorbing all vapors as fast as originated, escaping to the outside when saturated and making place for fresh dry air. This principle maintains an even temperature in the room, too, making it pleasant to work in at all times.

Under these conditions the room can be maintained at a pleasant temperature, and the atmosphere kept as clear during the cold days of winter as in the warm summer days.

DEFROSTING OF MEATS.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. James T. Critchell, of London, for a description of the defrosting process for meats which is now in use with the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company of London, and was first introduced by Mr. E. Montague Nelson, chairman of the above concern, formerly Nelson Brothers, Ltd. After many trials in which chemical and mechanical means were employed, Mr. Nelson hit upon the ingenious and simple idea of hanging the frozen beef over steam pipes and securing the removal of the moisture in the atmosphere by fixing pipes containing freezing brine along the walls of the chambers; the hot air draws out the frost from the meat, and the moisture, instead of condensing on the surface of the quarter of beef, is drawn away to the pipes, where it collects in the form of snow. By this process the beef is "defrosted" in a short time, and is taken to the market ready to be bought and cut up at once. The defrosting process thus restores the heat to the meat, of which it was robbed during freezing, and is intended to bring back the frozen quarter of beef to its condition before being placed in the freezing chamber. The best beef only is used, and is bought by contractors and others in place of the American refrigerated meat. Other firms have followed suit, and at present there are (at least) four systems in vogue. Defrosting beef costs somewhere about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound, and, under favorable circumstances, the additional prices, as compared with the "hard" beef, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

SAUSAGE RECEIPTS.

FRANKFORT YELLOW SAUSAGE.

For 100 lb use 70 lb hog bellies, 30 lb brains. The bellies should be from young, firm hogs, not too fat; chop fine. Add either hog, veal or beef brains, previously freed from the bloody skin. Chop all up together very fine and add the spice while chopping. Use 3 lb salt, $6\frac{1}{4}$ oz. freshly ground fine white pepper, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. mace, finely ground. Knead the mass thoroughly, fill into nice, white, fresh hog guts $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; get it airtight, but leave enough margin for the casing to yield when the inner mass presses on it in cooking. Then boil in hot water for 45 to 60 minutes, according to thickness. Try by pricking whether the juice is clear, but avoid useless pricking.

The color is prepared previously in the following manner: About $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of saffron dissolved in about two quarts of water, with about 8 oz. 90 per cent. alcohol. Add about eight or ten fine, fresh yolks of egg stirred up to about 8 oz. of hot water. In summer no eggs are used. The sausage must be cleaned from fat for coloring. Take the sausage as it comes from the boiler, put upon a saucer and color or paint it uniformly and quickly in hanging. This sausage has to be carefully sliced. It is quite an ornament for every shop window.

Compensations in Sheol.—New Arrival—"There's one good thing about this place." Satan—"Glad to know it. What is it?" New Arrival—"I don't see any signs, 'No smoking allowed here.'"—Ex.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

R. S. T., BALTIMORE.—The weight of lard oil is $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb per gallon, while water will weigh 8 lb to the gallon.

X. Y. Z., NEW YORK.—Hogs shrink from live to dressed weight 18 to 20 per cent., and from live to cured weight 30 to 30 per cent.

PACKER, PHILADELPHIA.—A very excellent lard can be made as follows: 20 lb leaf lard, 12 lb lard stearine, 68 lb back fat, Hash and render at low temperature. Draw hot to packages.

A. T. F., CINCINNATI.—In regard to your query in relation to barrel beef: Pack at 217 lb (regular 220 lb). Eighteen pieces, six sets, three cattle. Pack in 12 lb salt, 16 oz. saltpeter, 2 lb sugar. Mix, and rub each piece and fill with 50° pickle. Cure in forty days.

R. L. S., BUFFALO.—The total imports of fertilizers into the United States during 1896, the fiscal year ending June 30, were 40,260 tons, representing \$460,159. The imports in 1884 were but 9,843 tons, at a value of \$85,086. There are no imports on record, as far as we know, for the years 1872-83 inclusive.

E. S. A., BUFFALO.—The imports of tallow into this country in 1896, as compared with those of 1872, were enormous. Up to June 30 in 1872 this country imported 647,012 lb, representing \$49,623. Last year 8,262,597 lb were imported, valued at \$349,854. (2) The exports of cottonseed oil by this country in 1886 were as follows, their destination being also named: Austria, 1,319,957 gallons, representing \$458,253; Belgium, 142,747 gallons, representing \$61,930; France, 1,488,031 gallons, representing \$468,833; Germany, 144,636 gallons, representing \$50,311; Gibraltar, 498,730 gallons, representing \$185,205; Italy, 809,847 gallons, representing \$296,052; Netherlands, 169,709 gallons, representing \$60,664; United Kingdom, 1,469,567 gallons, representing \$460,005.

LARD REFINER.—The United Kingdom last year imported from the United States 201,924,144 lb of lard, representing a value of \$13,521,493.

CENSUS, IOWA.—According to the census of 1894 the number of cattle (including milch cows) in the United States was, in that year, 53,065,568.

"IGNORANT," NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The States in the Union which are designated as the twelve packing States are as follows: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.

CURER, CINCINNATI.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, this country exported 425,352,187 lb of bacon. (2) Of this quantity 344,271,223 lb went to the United Kingdom.

SHIPPER, INDIANA.—The average time for sail vessels from San Francisco to London and Liverpool is 130 days, and from Australia 95 days.

E. V. T.—According to the rules of the New York Produce Exchange in relation to barreled pork, mess pork shall be cut and packed from sides of well fattened hogs, in strips, the hog to be first split through the backbone; or if split on one side, then an equal proportion of hard and soft sides, as they are termed, must be packed, properly

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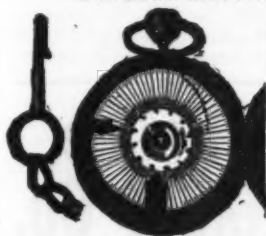
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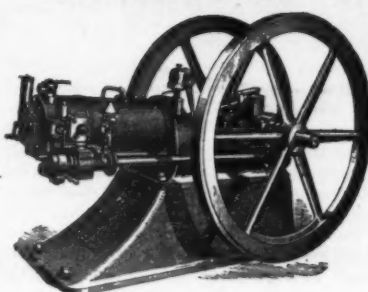
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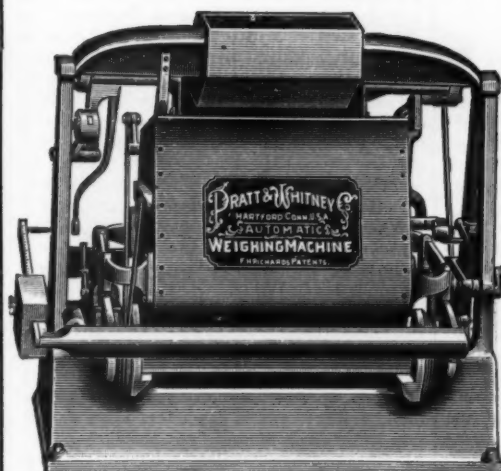
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

TECHNICAL.

flanked and not back-strapped. One hundred and ninety pounds of green meat, numbering not over sixteen pieces, including the regular proportion of flank and shoulder cuts, four layers placed on edge without excessive crowding or bruising, must be packed into each barrel, with not less than forty pounds of good foreign or forty-five pounds of good domestic coarse salt, and filled up full with good clear brine as strong as salt will make it; the pork to be cut reasonably uniform in width. The packer's name and location, the date of packing, and the number of pieces in each barrel must be branded on the head with a metallic brand, marking iron or stencil brand, at the time of packing. Clear pork from sides of extra heavy, well fattened hogs, cut, selected and packed in the same manner as mess pork; the backbone and half the rib meat to be taken out. Extra clear pork, same as "clear," except that all the rib and backbone must be taken out. Mess ordinary, or thin mess, from hogs reasonably well fattened, too light for mess pork, cut, selected and packed in the same manner as mess, and the same requirements as to weight, etc.; the number of pieces to the barrel not to exceed twenty-two.

DETECTING MARGARINE IN BUTTER.

The following method of discovering the presence of margarine in butter has been recommended to the members of an agricultural society by a well-known inspector in France:

1. Melt the butter to 95 deg. Fahr. If it is pure the liquid is perfectly clear; if it is mixed and much more cloudy, it contains margarine.

2. Filter the melted butter through a piece of flannel. If the butter is pure, it passes like water through a filter; if it is mixed, it is much harder to pass through, and falls drop by drop.

3. To the product just filtered add a solution of nitrate of silver; shake it and plunge the tube in boiling water. If it is pure, the mixture remains as it is; if a fraud, it becomes a maroon color, which, according to the quantity of margarine contained in it, turns to the color of beer or coffee. This reaction discloses the presence of vegetable oil, margarine being composed of oleomargarine, or an extract of animal fat, milk and vegetable oil.

4. Finally, the oleomargarine is tried by the aid of an instrument called an eleogrammeter. This instrument is composed essentially of a metallic stem, which is placed in the melted butter, to which has been added a little sulphuric acid. It is then left to get cool for an hour, until it is at 71 deg. Fahr. If the butter is pure, the tube will sink by reason of its own weight to the bottom of the vessel; if it is not pure, the tube will not sink.

ITS ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, of New York, is to be congratulated upon their anniversary number which was sent out accompanying their regular issue of March 8. The special edition commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the journal mentioned, and consists of about 100 pages. It is filled with a vast amount of valuable statistical reading matter covering the quarter-century of the paper's existence, and also has a generous advertising patronage. The anniversary number will be of considerable interest to the trades it represents on account of the readable manner in which is compiled valuable information often desired.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 35.

(Continued.)

SALTING OUT.—The next operation is that of salting out, or, as it is sometimes called, "graining," the soap. This is done by throwing into the pan either common salt or a strong brine liquor. This throws the soap out of solution in the form of grains or curds, and thus separates the soap from the water employed in the operation of boiling, and from the excess of alkali used and from the glycerine formed during the process of saponification. This property of salt of throwing out the soap from the solution in which it exists in the soap pan depends upon the fact that while soap is soluble in water, yet it is insoluble in solutions of alkaline salts. When, therefore, such is added to a solution of soap the latter is thrown out of solution. Some soap makers prefer to use brine, but ordinary common salt is what is commonly used. The salt is thrown into the pan, in small quantities at a time, until the soap forms in small grains and a quantity of lye is clearly visible, when the paddle is placed in the soap and then lifted out. A very little practice soon shows the soap maker when this point is reached. Care must, however, be taken not to add the salt in too large a quantity at a time, and to allow each portion to dissolve before adding another portion; otherwise there is a liability to get an excess of salt in. This is undesirable for two reasons: Because it is not economical to use more material than is necessary to do the required work; and secondly, excess of salt introduces difficulties to be overcome in subsequent operations. The soap in the pan loses its smoothness and transparency, becomes more opaque and grainy, the boiling also becomes rather irregular, and tends to occur in bursts, and sometimes there is a tendency to boil over.

When sufficient salt has been added and the contents of the pan separate out on the paddle into a grainy soap and clear lye, the steam is shut off and the pan allowed to remain at rest for four or five hours, according to the size of the batch. It may be mentioned here that it is impossible to state definitely the quantity of salt which may be required to salt out any given batch of soap; this will be found to vary, and is dependent upon the action of several factors; the strength of lye used in the saponification, whether there has been much or little condensation of water from the steam in the pan, whether any coconut oil or palm oil has been used in making the soap; and as all these factors are liable to vary with every batch of soap, it is not possible to state any definite quantities of salt for salting out.

On standing for four or five hours the mass in the pan separates into two layers or portions; the upper one consists of the soap holding perhaps about 40 per cent. of water, while the lower layer is a liquid known as the "spent lye." This is more or less dark in

color, according to the character of the fat used in making the soap; it contains any excess of caustic soda which may have been used, the salt added to separate out the soap, sodium carbonate, any impurities which may have been present in the original caustic soda and in the fat, together with the glycerine which has been formed during the saponification of the fat. This lye is now run off from the soap into storage tanks, so as to be ready for subsequent treatment, with a view to the recovery of the glycerine and salt it contains.

This concludes the first stage in the preparation of all soaps, and it is from this point that differences of treatment arise to produce various kinds of soap. The operation of soap boiling requires to be conducted with care and attention, and every effort should be made to see that the boiling is complete. This makes a considerable demand on the skill and experience of the soap boiler. Too strong an alkali should not be used, or, as stated above, it will be difficult to start the saponification, and yet different fats will require different strengths of lye, or will saponify with different strengths; thus, while tallow, palm oil, cottonseed oil and some others will not work with lye stronger than 10° to 12° Twaddell, coconut oil and palm-nut oil will take lye up to 20° Twaddell; indeed, saponifying best with the strong lye. Linseed, olive and oils usually work best with a lye of intermediate strength. Then, of course, some fats take more alkali than others, and this must be allowed for, or imperfect saponification will take place. A little excess of alkali should be used, but too much should be avoided, as such excess tends to retard saponification rather than assist it.

(To be Continued.)

The new soap factory of E. Hoglin, in Fort Smith, Ark., is expected to be in operation in a few days. Mr. T. A. Madden, of Little Rock, will be superintendent of the factory.

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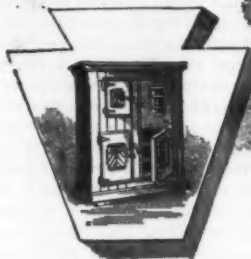
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QUALITY OF COMPETING CATTLE PRODUCTS.

(From Report of Department of Agriculture, Just Issued for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1896.)

Cattle from the United States have for a long time been arriving at English ports in such perfect condition that there is neither need nor desire to further fatten them before killing. It is not the same with Canadian cattle. Evidence from agents of the United States Department of Agriculture from Birkenhead, from Glasgow and from Bristol is concurrent to the effect that the quality of animals from the United States is far superior to that of those received from Canada. At all the points named Canadian cattle have been found short in weight and poor in quality. The same fault is found with animals from South America. Corn-fed animals from the United States have, however, proved very superior and achieved some notable triumphs during the year. About one-third of the South American cattle shipped to London and Liverpool in 1896 from the River Plate were sold at from 5 cents to 6 cents per pound.

These were mostly wild pampas cattle, which suffer very much on the voyage over the ocean, and do not begin to feed until half the distance to Liverpool is covered. Nevertheless, there are quite a number of River Plate cattle bred specially for British markets and pastured, and afterward stall-fed after the American method, and these are said to compare favorably with the cattle from the United States as to weight and quality. South America has shipped animals of such inferior quality at times as to have made great loss, and it is clearly proven that it pays to ship only the very best grades and quality of beef cattle to the United Kingdom.

The present prospect for good prices for American beef in the English market is not encouraging. Supplies are abundant and low freights prevalent. Under these circumstances only moderate profits may be hoped for in the future, even if the English market retains a healthy tone and steady demand.

The exclusion of United States and all other foreign cattle from the Continent forces practically all of the surplus of the United States into Great Britain, and tends to keep prices down for the English consumer.

During the last twelve months American cattle have uniformly arrived on the other side in good health and condition. Only forty or fifty head were condemned at Glasgow as suffering from Texas fever. It would, perhaps, be of advantage to American shippers to especially study the Glasgow market. In that city cattle from the United States compete with the very highest quality of British animals. During the year 1896 it has been admitted that American cattle have been the best of all those landed at that port. They arrived in good condition in winter, as well as in summer, and their quality is admittedly very superior. The Glasgow people seem to have a preference for animals shipped from Baltimore, which are mostly shorthorn crosses, though in the autumn quite a large number of Polled Angus cattle arrive there. Light-weight, smooth-finished steers during the warm months of summer will pay the shipper the best profits in the Glasgow markets. It has been shown to the Department that the highest prices and the highest praises have been bestowed upon beef from the United States and Glasgow markets during the year 1896, but it must be admitted that those meats were sold as "prime Scotch" or "English" joints.

Prices of many American cattle are lowered because of the deep branding of their hides. It is estimated that 10 per cent. has

been deducted from the value of some animals because of the branding upon them.

IMPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Great Britain continues the largest purchaser and importer of swine flesh and hog products in the world.

In 1893 British consumers took from foreign countries 3,000,000 hundredweight, over 3,500,000 hundredweight in 1894, more than 4,000,000 hundredweight in 1895 and nearly 3,500,000 hundredweight during the first nine months of 1896. This year will, therefore, show a large increase in consumption. It is noticeable that while there was an increase of 800,000 hundredweight in 1895 over 1893, the value fell from \$41,250,000 to \$38,500,000.

Shipments from the United States of these products are pretty steady, and average 2,500,000 hundredweight a year. American packers are not participating in the profits of the growth of consumption of swine flesh and hog products in Great Britain as much as they ought to, because they do not cure meats especially suited to the English demand. But their Danish and Canadian competitors are increasing their shipments into the United Kingdom every year. This is because the packers of Denmark and Canada are carefully catering to the taste of the English consumer. Eighty per cent. of the entire Danish products finds market in England. The cost of swine at the packing houses in Denmark is given at 6 cents a pound, live weight, with a dockage of 20 per cent. on refuse, together with 28 pounds of bone. The freight on the product to London is only \$7.30 per ton, and the price realized is about \$11 per 100 pounds.

Irish packers are more damaged by Danish competition than are those of the United States, and the great abattoirs of Ireland are advocating improvement in breed of swine for that country, and also in the methods of curing the meat for market.

ORDER REGARDING UNINSPECTED BEEF.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to Collectors of Customs directing them to enforce the requirements of Section 2 of the Agricultural Appropriation act of March 2, 1895, printed in full in this paper last week, forbidding the issue of clearances to vessels carrying uninspected beef. The order recites the language of the section, but directs that it be applied only to beef products for export to European ports. Collectors are instructed to report such cases by telegraph to the Department. The order makes no reference to products other than those of beef, referred to in the circular of the Secretary of Agriculture.

AMERICAN MEATS IN GERMANY.

Information of interest to exporters of American meats and other food products has been conveyed to the Department of State by Ambassador Uhl, regarding the recent debate in the German Reichstag upon the commercial treaties. Baron von Marehall referred to the fact that a new special "autonomous" tariff was being prepared in the office of the Imperial Treasury, in which the article upon which duties were to be collected would be specified with great particularity of detail, that the intention was to have this tariff in force at the time of the expiration of the Commercial Treaties (Dec. 31, 1903), and that such commercial treaties as might be concluded in the future would not be mere copies of former ones, as even if Germany wished to make no changes other countries would.

He further said that it would be a mistake to consider Germany as either entirely an industrial or entirely an agricultural State, that in his opinion there should be sufficient protection to insure the home market to the domestic producer, and that he was always in favor of giving protection to agriculture to such an extent as might be necessary to that end. He contended, however, that it was also the duty of the government to provide foreign markets for domestic industrial products, and that in order to do this it was necessary for it to conclude treaties of commerce, but that the end in view had been and should always be the general welfare of the nation as a whole.

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There has been a mistaken idea among many retail merchants that National Cash Registers cannot be bought for less than \$200 or \$300.

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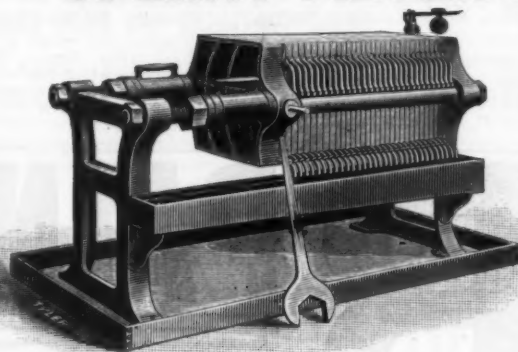
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**SUPERIOR IN
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The Patent Plate saves cloths, produces a drier cake, and is altogether better than the old form. Write for information.

D. R. SPERRY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

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KETTLES, CALDRONS, ETC.

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A. WEISKOPF,

67 and 69 South Canal Street,
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Manufacturer of

Thermometers AND Hydrometers

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Thermometers for
Packers, etc.
a Specialty.

My No. 3 Thermometer is made expressly for cold storage purposes, with range of scale from 20° below to 80° above zero Fahr.

A price sheet with special quotations will be sent on receipt of application.

Any style Instrument can be made to order on receipt of sketch and specifications.

Mention the
NATIONAL PROVISIONER.



Lard
Thermometer.

Cold
Storage-room
Thermometer.

SOL. SAYLES,
HOTEL and STEAMSHIP **SUPPLIES**

Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street,

Telephone, 18th St. 139.

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Ice Dealers.

OFFICE, 509 W. 37th Street, NEW YORK.
DEPOT, Foot 34th St., N. Riv.

Refer to:—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.
G. F. & E. C. Swift, Armour & Co., The Ham-
mond Co., Armour Packing Co., Nelson Mor-
ris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.,
Kingman & Co., Eastman's Co. of New York.

JACKSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUTCHERS and PACKERS'

SKEWERS

Made from the
BEST OF HICKORY.

Correspondence solicited.

Jackson & Co.,

626 Tenth Ave.,

New York.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

**CORRESPONDENTS. SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS
SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD
MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE
EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURS-
DAY EVENING.**

Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers would do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

Butler & Co., soap manufacturers, Springvale, Me., have recently added a machine for making their product into conveniently shaped cakes for family use.

Col. Joe Allison, of Houston; P. A. Fitzhugh, of Hearne, and other representatives of the National Oil Mill Company, of New York City, were in Taylor, Texas, making preliminary arrangements toward establishing a 100-ton cottonseed oil plant at that place. By previous arrangement there gentlemen were met by General Manager A. A. Allen and Superintendent Maxwell, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and Division Superintendent Thomas Hume, of the International & Great Northern Railway Company, and they, together with a force of Katy civil engineers, surveyed, staked and laid off a plat of ground for the reception of the plant. It is understood that the work of constructing the plant will begin at once and be hastened to completion.

A large deal was completed in Greenville, Texas, being the purchase by the Greenville Oil & Cotton Mill Company of the Farmers' & Merchants' Oil Mill, known as the "new mill," built two years ago. The consideration is \$600,000 in cash and stock of the company, which, added to the company's stock, makes it \$1,000,000. The stockholders of the Farmers' & Merchants' Oil Mill become stock owners in the consolidated concern, while the management is in the hands of the Greenville Oil Mill Company.

Fire recently damaged the Crescent Oil Mills in New Orleans, La. The damage was

about \$5,000 to the machinery and belts. The mills employ several hundred men, and it will be several weeks before operations can be resumed.

The following somewhat queer item is taken from the Philadelphia (Pa.) Item: "New industries are coming. The cottonseed oil industry employs \$40,000,000. The pith of cornstalk is to be made into a material that will have stronger resisting power than steel, and be used as defensive material for warships."

An exchange says: Chicago is a market for the best and cheapest soaps manufactured anywhere. The commercial importance of the city and its immense live stock trade, its mammoth abattoirs and meat packing establishments, which contribute limitless quantities of soap stock, make it the largest soap manufacturing center in the world.

It is claimed by some authorities in the South that the proper utilization of cottonseed would double its value, making it yield not less than \$100,000,000 annually, which is about one-third the value of the cotton itself.

Day & Frick, manufacturers of soap in Philadelphia, propose erecting a three-story brick factory building.

The people of India evidently don't take much stock in the saying, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," as the consumption of soap only reaches the modest amount of one ounce per head annually.

The Purcell (I. T.) Cottonseed Oil Company at a recent meeting decided to incorporate under the laws of Oklahoma Territory. The following were elected directors: George F. Johnson, R. J. Love, L. C. Wantland, Thomas McColgan, A. J. Cooper, S. T. Williams and Joe Perry. Capital stock, \$50,000. Work will begin at once on the erection of the buildings, etc.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

Persons in need of an Ice Machine or Refrigerating Appliances should make their wants known to us. Their publication in this column which is perused by the leading ice machine manufacturers in the country would bring scores of replies.

—A bill has been filed in the Circuit Court in Chicago, Ill., against the stockholders of the Cold Storage Exchange to make them liable for the debts of the exchange. The complainants are Leo Fox, Ellen Kaufman and John B. Langworthy. The exchange went into the hands of a receiver in 1895 and the creditors charge fraud and that the men in control "absorbed \$725,000, converting assets to their personal profit."

—On or before April 15 an ice plant will be in operation in Visalia, Cal. The projectors are W. N. Monroe, M. S. Monroe, S. C. Brown, W. H. Hammond, A. G. Weston and S. A. Elbow. The machinery for the plant will be furnished by the Clot & Meese Co., of San Francisco, and will cost \$7,578. The capacity will be six tons daily.

—The Hygienic Ice Plant in Connorsville, Ind., has been sold at sheriff's sale for \$4,800 to the First National Bank.

—The Linfield (Pa.) Cold Storage and Ice Co. has been incorporated in that city. Mr. J. F. Miller is the president and Mr. J. M. Lewin, secretary. The cooling capacity of their two houses is 215,000 cubic feet. Mr. John R. Livezey is acting as engineer for the company. The contract for two fifty-ton refrigerating machines has been given to the Pennsylvania Iron Works Co., of Philadelphia.

—In ice factory will probably be erected in Fulton, Ky.

(See page 34 also.)

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* The matter of locating a market in the southeastern part of Indianapolis has stirred up considerable contention among the merchants and others in another part of the city as to the proper location of the place. Two petitions urging the merits of the signers' respective sites are in circulation.

* There is a probability of a public market being erected in the Third District, New Orleans, La., the matter now being in the hands of the Council.

* An enthusiastic and interesting meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association of Birmingham, Ala., was held recently in that city. The time and place of holding the State meeting has not been definitely settled, but it will probably be some time near the first of April, and the place will be either Montgomery or Birmingham.

* It is reported that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company are intending to spread out into California and erect a number of branch establishments there. Mr. Samuel Weil, the vice-president of the company, left New York this week on an extended trip through the West and for a survey of the Pacific coast territory.

ESTABLISHED 1876

L. KRAUSKOPF,

DEALER AND EXPORTER IN

**TALLOW, GREASES AND SOAP
MAKERS' MATERIALS,**

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P & B PAINT

**WILL PRESERVE COILS, BRINE PIPES, VATS,
AND ALSO ALL IRON AND WOOD WORK FROM
DAMPNESS, RUST OR THE ACTION OF ACIDS
AND ALKALIES AND FROM MOISTURE. . . .
PENETRATING AND DURABLE.**

Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, Standard Supply and Equipment
Co., 22 South 15th St.
BOSTON, J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 117-119 Milk Street.
PITTSBURGH, J. B. Booth & Co, Standard Building.

**THE STANDARD PAINT CO.,
81-83 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.**

THE
DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.
Manufacturers of
Refrigerating and Ice-Making Machines
AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-President Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
N. H. Chairman Executive
Committee on Awards.

WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION
AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF
OF THIS FACT.

WE MAKE NO GUARANTEES WE CANNOT FULFILL.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: FOOT OF EAST 136TH STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Girard Building, cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8th St. and Park Ave.
CHICAGO, Ill., 507-508 Security Building, Madison St. and 5th Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 712 Hennen Building, Cor. Carondelet and Common Sts.
CINCINNATI, O., 5 and 7 Corwine St.
BOSTON, Mass., Tremont Building.

Armour Packing Co.

**Kansas City,
U. S. A.**

PACKERS AND JOBBERS.

**PRODUCER'S WHITE LABEL PURE LEAF LARD.
GOLD BAND HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.**

PRICES MADE ON SWEET PICKLE PORK and
BEEF HAMS UPON APPLICATION.

**ALL FRESH AND CURED
MEAT PRODUCTS.**

C. J. GARDNER INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SLAUGHTERER, PACKER AND SHIPPER OF

...Manufacturer of...
TALLOW, HIDES, FERTILIZERS AND
SLAUGHTER HOUSE PRODUCTS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**Dressed Beef, Sheep,
Lambs, Calves.**

WE SHIP IN OUR OWN
REFRIGERATOR CARS.

LITTLE MONITOR BEEF REFRIGERATOR AND ICE FACTORY.

See Coupon on Page 26.

* In another column will be found the advertisement of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., calling for proposals for supplying beef for periods of one, three and six months from April 1, 1897. The said proposals must be sent to the hospital on or before March 24 at 12 M. See advertisement.

* The Schwartzschild & Sulzberger Co. will build a large addition to its plant in Kansas City.

* The Cincinnati (O.) Provision Export Co., at its annual meeting held recently, re-elected the following officers: Richard Ryan, president and treasurer; M. Marianthal, vice-president; E. S. Grant, secretary and general manager, and Richard Ryan, F. M. Huschart, Michael Ryan, M. Marianthal and E. S. Grant, directors.

E. S. Grant, the lard and provision dealer of Chicago, recently sold 1,000 tierces of lard to parties in that city, presumably for export.

* A packing house and sausage factory will be erected in La Junta, Col.

* We understand that the parties interested in the projected packing house plant in Houston, Tex., mentioned in last week's issue, are John Finnegan & Co. and T. H. Thompson & Co., of that city.

* A representative of the Cudahy Packing Co., of Omaha, was in Brocton, Mass., recently concerning the building which the firm is to erect there. The new building will be of brick and will utilize land 50x100 feet.

* A circular issued Wednesday last by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture shows the following percentage and classification of swine in the State, as reported for February, 1897: Berkshires, 10 per cent.; Poland Chinas, 45; Chester Whites, 14; Duroc Jerseys, 3; Suffolks, 1; Yorkshires, 1; mixed or unknown breeding, 26.

* The Manhattan State Hospital advertise elsewhere in this issue for sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt, meats, etc. Bids must be received by 4:30 P. M. March 25, and should be sent to Henry E. Howland, president of the Board of Managers, at 1 Madison avenue, New York. Full particulars in the advertisement.

* On Saturday last Mr. Charles M. Cutting, of Boston, representing \$30,000 in shares of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, secured an injunction from Judge Foster, of the United States District Court at Topeka, restraining the officers of the stock yards company from putting into effect the new rates established by the Kansas Legislature just before adjournment. The hearing will be given March 25.

* It is reported that Mr. John B. Casserly, a nephew of Mr. John T. Doyle, the well-known attorney, is to wed Miss Cudahy, daughter of Mr. Michael Cudahy, the Chicago packer.



BIRD PAPER MFG. CO.'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND INSULATING PAPER

For lining Cold Storage and Ice Houses, Refrigerators and Refrigerator Cars.

WATERPROOF, ACID PROOF, ALKALI PROOF.
AIR-TIGHT, ODORLESS, TASTELESS.

BIRD PAPER MFG. Co.

98 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

* The Dingley tariff bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday. The schedules on products in the meat and provision lines do not differ materially from those which were published in our issue of Feb. 6 last, at the time when the framing of the Dingley bill was almost completed.

THE REPORT IS NOT TRUE.

Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, of New York, said Tuesday that there was no foundation for the report telegraphed from New Orleans a few days ago to the daily papers that the Schwartzschild & Sulzberger Co. was arranging to change its port of shipment from New York to New Orleans. Mr. Sulzberger said:

"We have no idea of making any change in our port of shipment. New Orleans has been tried as a shipping port for perishable freight, and has been found unsatisfactory. There is something in the atmosphere there—it is not the climate alone—that unfits the port as a place for handling the highest grade of beef. A high-grade bullock will not stand the heat, and that is one reason why the cattle raised in Texas are inferior in quality to the cattle raised in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky. As a rule, meats shipped from New Orleans comprise cattle raised in Texas. Such beef competes in the English markets with the low grade of meat that is shipped in large quantities from South America. No, you can say that New Orleans will never be an export point for cattle or dressed beef. We have investigated, and are satisfied as to that. All the money that the Astors and the Vanderbilts possess they might sink in trying to make New Orleans a

It is the small losses that frequently bring the balance on the wrong side of the ledger. They are annoying and require unceasing watching. The largest losses are frequently caused by forgetting to charge goods sold. These can be stopped and stopped short by using a coupon system; the Forbes Indexed Book. There are three styles to select from and you can have samples of all free. See ad.***

SELF ACTING BEEF SWITCH.

On page 49 will be found an advertisement of a recently patented self-acting beef switch by the sole owner, Mr. F. J. Koblish, of 130 West Sixty-first street, New York City. This switch answers to a long felt want among the trade, inasmuch as it simplifies the handling of meat; it is also applicable to other trades that use tracking.

The principal features, as shown in the cut, enable with great facility the transfer of carcasses from cooler to cooler, from a higher or lower elevation, by means of a cross rail. It is, consequently, labor-saving, no springs or chains being in use, and is most desirable and decidedly the cheapest and best switch of its kind that has been brought before our notice. The proprietor will be pleased to hear from packers and others with a view to handling the same. They can be manufactured at a nominal cost, and the expense in doing so is much less than anything else in the market.***

LARD PAILS AND MEAT CANS.

In view of the packing season, soon to commence, it will not be amiss to say a few words about lard pails. It is essential that a good article in this line be secured. Nothing is so annoying, to say the least, than leaky lard pails. The meat cans and lard pails, which are put on the market by the old-established house of the Frank Diesel Can Co., of Chicago, are spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the packing house fraternity, which is sufficient recommendation for the lard receptacles referred to. ***

A GOOD FIRM TO WRITE TO.

We would call attention to the "ad" of the Tri-City Packing and Provision Company elsewhere in this issue. The first of all their recommendations is their location. They are in the great Iowa cattle and hog belt. They will be glad to furnish their prices on carload lots of dressed beef, mutton, veal, hogs, sweet-pickled and smoked meats, kettle-rendered lard, etc. See their "ad." ***

The 500,000 telephones in the United States are used 2,000,000 times daily.

ALL CURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

ROLL PARCHMENT PAPER

Is the attractive feature on the counters of many stores, being used by the leading butchers

ON OUR PREMISES

We have a complete printing department for printing Parchment Paper.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

CUTTER FREE WITH FIRST ORDER.

WE MANUFACTURE ALL THE PAPER WE SELL.

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

OFFICE AND WORKS, PASSAIC, N. J.

Should be wrapped in a sheet of Printed Parchment Paper. Leading packers are using our Parchment Paper for wrapping their meats extensively.

EASTMANS COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

Salesroom and Abattoir:

59th STREET, 11th AND 12th AVENUES,
NEW YORK.

Telephone Call, 896-38th St.

Main Office Telephone Call, 641-38th St.

TELEPHONE NO. 87-39TH STREET.

JOSEPH STERN & SON
(Successors to STERN & METZGER),

WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

ABATTOIRS, 616, 618 & 620 W. 40th St.
SALESDROOMS, 617, 619 & 621 W. 39th St., N. Y.

BEST QUALITY OF CITY DRESSED REFRIGERATED
BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.

KINGAN & CO., Ltd.,

Pork and Beef
Packers,

INDIANAPOLIS, - - IND.

BRANCHES:

RICHMOND, VA.
NEW YORK, Manhattan Market.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Vine Street.
BALTIMORE, MD., South Street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

KAUFMAN & STRAUSS,
WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

Slaughter House, 622 & 624 W. 40th Street.
Salesroom, 623 & 625 W. 39th Street.
Office, 623 West 39th St., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 1430-38TH ST.

DWIGHT P. CRUIKSHANK

7 & 9 FRONT STREET,
...NEW YORK.

Established 1850.
SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.,
NEW YORK ABATTOIRS: KANSAS CITY.
Packers and Curers of Choicest Grades of
Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,
ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

MAIN OFFICES:

45th St. & First Ave. **NEW YORK CITY.** MAIN BRANCH AND ABATTOIR:
1st Ave., 45th & 46th Sts. & East River.
DEPOTS: 518 West Street; Gansevoort Market; Tompkins Market, Third Ave. and 7th St.;
First Avenue and 102d Street; Twelfth Avenue and 132d Street.

BROOKLYN:

DEPOTS: Pacific and 5th Avenues; Wallabout Market.
Also Branches and Depots in all of the Principal Cities of the United States.

MANHATTAN BEEF CO., 1, 2 and 3 MANHATTAN MARKET,
West 35th Street, NEW YORK.

BRANCH HOUSES.

HUDSON RIVER BEEF CO.,
Ltd., 132d St. and 13th
Ave., New York.

WHEELER, BRADSTREET
& CO., 100 and 102 Gansevoort St., New York.

EAST RIVER BEEF CO., Ltd.
Long Island City, N. Y.

Consignments Solicited.
POULTRY AND COUNTRY VEAL

A SPECIALTY.

THE HAMMOND COMPANY
CHOICE
Chicago Dressed Beef,
Veal, Mutton, Lamb,
Hogs, Provisions.

BRANCH HOUSES.

ATLANTIC BEEF CO., Ltd.,
174 and 176 Fort Greene
Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PACIFIC BEEF CO., 106 N.
6th St., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOBOKEN BEEF CO., Ho-
boken, N. J.

N. H. Snyder, SHIPPER AND DEALER IN
Standard Provisions
and Meat Specialties,

231 Fulton Street, NEW YORK. Telephone Call: 3066 Cortlandt.

Tongues, Tripe and Pigs' Feet in Vinegar, 25, 50 and 100-lb. Kegs. Hotels and the Trade
solicited. Orders by Telegraph or Letter promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 575A,
38TH STREET.

J. M. & P. SCANLAN,

108 BROOKLYN.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MUTTON, LAMB AND VEAL.

Main Office and Abattoir, 613 to 619 West 40th Street, New York.

Branches at: West Washington Market, New York, 169 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.
ALSO DEALERS IN

PULLED WOOLS, PICKLED SHEEP AND LAMB PELTS.

THE HARLEM PACKING HOUSE

RICHARD WEBBER,

OFFICE AND REFRIGERATED SALESDROOMS:

120th Street and Third Avenue,

NEW YORK.

SLAUGHTER
OF AND DEALER IN
CATTLE, HOGS
AND POULTRY.

PORK AND BEEF
PACKER.

LARD REFINER.

CURER
OF FINE PROVISIONS
FOR HOME AND
EXPORT TRADE.

ABATTOIRS, FOOT OF W. 39th St., NEW YORK.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. SIOUX CITY, IA.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Drescher, First VEAL, MUTTON AND LAMB,
& Co.

(INCORPORATED.)

Abattoir and Offices: 776 FIRST AVENUE,
Branch Office: 751 FIRST AVENUE,
Telephone Call, 935 38th St. NEW YORK.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF SPICES

From Place of Growth.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

(See page 30 also.)

—The Commerce Improvement Co. has been organized at Commerce, Texas, to build an ice factory and cottonseed oil mill. W. W. Rutland is president; O. C. Mulkey, secretary, and W. J. Taylor, treasurer. The capital stock is \$50,000.

—Incorporated: The Crockett Ice & Light Co., of Crockett, Houston County, Texas; capital stock, \$15,000; purpose, to supply electric light and power, to manufacture and sell ice, to furnish cold storage and to supply water to the public; incorporators, John B. Smith, J. C. Wooters and H. F. Moore.

—George Hunter has brought an action in St. Paul, Minn., against the Baltimore Packing & Cold Storage Company, whose warehouse is in Minneapolis, for \$2,322 damages, owing to the alleged failure of the defendant to properly store 1,200 cases of eggs, the property of the plaintiff. It is further alleged that the defendant company negligently allowed ammonia or ammonia gas to escape and mingle with the eggs, which it was claimed greatly injured the pristine flavor of the aforesaid hen fruit.

—Plans have been drawn for an extension 70x80 feet to A. G. Hupfel's refrigerating plant at St. Anne's avenue and East 161st street, New York City. The addition will cost \$40,000.

—The Barr Pumping Engine Co., of Philadelphia, make their advertisement more impressive in this issue by the use of illustrations. The ice and refrigerating machinery manufactured by this company is too well known to require any commendation thereof from us.***

—The annual meeting of the Utica (N. Y.) Cold Storage & Warehouse Company was held last Thursday, when the following officers were elected: President, George W. Pixley; vice-president, H. A. Millspaugh; secretary and treasurer, A. S. Brinckerhoff.

—Nogales, Ariz., has an ice plant, recently established, whose daily capacity is two tons. The proprietors are the Messrs. Peck, Calisher & Co.

—Mr. S. B. Tobey, general manager of the Union Ice Company, with headquarters in San Francisco, has been in Redlands, Cal., looking over the new machinery being put in the ice factory there.

—An ice manufactory is to be added to the Siskiyou Creamery, at Greenview, Cal., and it will be in operation with the opening of the warm season.

—Ford & Kline, Yuma, Ariz., have sold their ice plant to Pool & Halbert.

OUR YELLOW BOOK.
THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON-
SEED OIL
and Allied Products.
Price, \$3.

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators**
Houses **Cars Etc.**

WATERPROOF AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR
AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

SAMPLES AND PRICES PARTICULARS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO
F. W. BIRD & SON,
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.
THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY EXPERTS
AS THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION

—A number of Santa Rosa (Cal.) capitalists have in view the establishing of a cold storage plant in that city.

—Brush & Son, proprietors of the Cloverdale (Cal.) meat market, intend to erect a cold storage plant, to cost, it is estimated, \$2,000. Mr. Brush expects to have it ready for use by the time the hot weather is here.

—Among the cases on the court calendar in Philadelphia is one of William M. Queen against the Germantown (Pa.) Ice Manufacturing Co., on action to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff on May 26

—The consumers' Ice Co. will erect another large ice plant at Richmond, Va.

—The Towers Ice Factory, at Rome, Ga., has been purchased by the Van Winkle Machinery Co., of Atlanta. New machinery will be added and the plant otherwise improved.

—Shreveport, La., is about to secure a storage plant which, when completed, will cost from \$30,000 to \$50,000. It will be an annex to the ice plant of the Shreveport Ice and Refrigerator Company.

—Incorporated: Hygeia Ice and Refrigerating Co., Niagara Falls. Capital, \$20,000. Directors: Francis W. Wilcox, D. Urquhart Wilcox and William W. Wilcox, of Niagara Falls.

—The ice plant in Albuquerque, N. M., is at work again turning out the purified congealed water at the rate of about 30 tons per day.

—The Bailey & Wadsworth ice works at

Kahului, Hawaiian Islands, are now in full operation, manufacturing one ton of ice every twenty-four hours.

—Mr. P. McAleenan, of Eureka, Cal., is looking into the feasibility of starting a brewery in Fresno, Cal., necessitating the connection with it of an ice factory.

—The Birmingham Brewery, of Birmingham, Ala., will be remodelled and improved, preparatory to the operation of same by Isaac Newman, of New Orleans, La. A new ice machine of 30 tons daily capacity will be installed. The manager of the plant will be J. L. Knoeppler, of New Orleans.

—A. S. Wooley, president; Marcus Endel, vice-president, and F. D. Warner, secretary, have organized the Express Refrigerator Car Co., of Gainesville, Fla., with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company will manufacture and operate refrigerator cars after patents of A. J. McArthur.

—The erection of an ice factory is contemplated by Hunton & Co., at Poulan, Ga.

—For particulars in reference to the placing of ice machinery in the proposed hotel at Hammond, Ind., address Dr. E. W. Magoun. This is a \$100,000 hotel company.

—To enlarge its factory and add a cold-storage department to its plant, the Shreveport Ice and Refrigerator Co., Shreveport, La., will expend about \$50,000.

—The Independent Ice Co., of Sumter, S. C., will be organized by E. H. Moses to erect an ice factory.



Insulating Paper.

Guaranteed Pure Manilla Rope.

Made Especially for Lining Refrigerators,
Cold Storage Buildings, Refrigerator Cars,
Ice Houses, and Drying Kilns.

Samples and Prices for the Asking.

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PAPER MAKERS,

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**Ice and Refrigerating
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HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.
Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.
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SAUSAGE CASINGS
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CASINGS.**
256 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

SALTPETRE KNOWLES BROS.
181 Pearl Street, New York.
GRANULATED, POWDERED, CRYSTALS. ... MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS...

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** The sheriff last week received an execution against Heineman Heilbrunn, wholesale butcher, at the foot of East Forty-fourth street, for \$2,869 in favor of Louis Heilbrunn for money loaned and goods sold to the former.

** Schedules of Sol. Sayles, wholesale and retail dealer in meat at 126 to 130 Sixth avenue, show direct liabilities \$185,255; contingent, \$19,681; nominal assets, \$229,720; actual assets, \$40,173. The assets consist of accounts, nominal, \$135,270; actual, \$27,680; stocks and bonds, nominal, \$94,450; actual, \$10,850; equity in real estate, \$1,643. The gross value of the real estate is \$610,500; actual value, \$460,500; encumbrances, \$458,853; equity, \$1,643. The real estate comprises 126 to 130 Sixth avenue, nominal, \$250,000; actual, \$200,000; 140 and 142 Sixth avenue, nominal, \$325,000; actual, \$230,000; one-half interest in the Watson House, at Babylon, L. I., nominal, \$35,000; actual, \$30,000; lots at Arden, \$500. The principal creditors are the Eastmans Company, \$56,550; I. Stiefel & Co., \$11,975; L. Scholem, \$11,761; Standard National Bank, \$10,137; A. Burrows, \$8,050; L. Picard, \$7,116; Bowery Bank, \$7,000; Chas. Groll, \$5,857; C. Reichert, \$5,079.

** The Armour Packing Co. recently opened a branch house at Westchester avenue, corner German place, New York City. The building is of brick, two stories in height, the ground floor containing ice box 3,500 feet, with capacity of about three carloads; cooler and packing room for provisions 15x35 feet, and offices and salesroom about same size. The second floor, beside containing the ice room, will be used for cold storage purposes. The whole building is fireproof and the interior is of 16-inch insulation, with over 1,000 feet of tracking and fitted up throughout with electric lights. The manager is Max Hirsch, who has been with the firm nearly nine years, and has worked his way up to the position by his energy and perseverance. A most courteous and affable man at all times, he not only has influenced customers, but is well spoken of by them and also by his employers. H. S. Wiseman is the bookkeeper. "The National Provisioner" wishes them both success.

** Joseph Bacharach, the well known importer and exporter of sausages, is erecting one of the finest and best constructed buildings on Greenwich street, directly adjoining his own and built as an exact duplicate in size and construction. Same will be occupied as soon as finished by the A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company. Mr. Bacharach has built up a successful business in a comparatively few years as a direct result of his own efforts supplemented by those of his confidential man and manager, Mr. Louis Kann.

** The fifty-seventh annual reception and ball of Typographical Union No. 6, of this

city, was held Monday evening last in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, and was a very successful event. The proceeds were devoted to the hospital fund. Among the many notables present were Mayor Strong, President Theodore Roosevelt, of the Board of Police Commissioners; Hon. Seth Low and others. The order of dance was a marvel of typographical beauty in which appeared appropriate literary quotations. The first, in the beginning of the order, was: "Long live the press, 'tis man's best friend; long may its power on earth extend." On the inside back cover appeared: " 'Tis to the press we mortals owe all we possess and almost all we know."

** Wolf, Sayer & Heller, 120 Pearl street, this city, advise us that the large cooler, 55 feet by 12 feet by 10 feet, divided into three sections and freezing room for fish and the other two for meat and produce, illustrated on page 18 of our issue of March 6 in the advertisement of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., together with the drinking water cooler and the kitchen cooler, measuring 8x10x8, and other fixtures in the large store of J. L. Hudson & Co., Detroit, Mich., were furnished by their Chicago house, which contracted with Messrs. Hudson & Co. for the entire meat market and kitchen equipment.***

** Samples of Swift & Company's soap and washing powder were distributed in New York and Brooklyn this week.

** Mr. Henry A. Lederer, of the well-known firm of Lederer Bros., Jersey City, was married March 10 to Miss Deborah Levy, late of St. Louis, at the Harlem Casino, in the presence of a great number of relatives and friends. We offer our congratulations.

** S. Hamberger has given up slaughtering at A. Anron's abattoir, Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, and will hereafter kill at May, Levy & May's opposite. He has also sold all his horses and wagons, as the firm he will kill with, will do his hauling.

** O. C. Scharff, the bookkeeper of the Pacific Beef Co., North Sixth street, Williamsburg, was sick and away from business during part of last week.

** The marketmen at the Wallabout and Fort Greene place beef houses say they have not experienced such a slack time during any Lent season as at present.

** Emanuel (Mike) Levy, brother of the late proprietor, remains manager of Nelson, Morris & Co.'s establishment at North Sixth street, Brooklyn, but Mr. George Crawford is the new bookkeeper, imported from the Kingston (N. Y.) branch of the firm.

(See Page 38 also.)

WE ARE SHORT OF COPIES OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER OF THE DATES OF JAN. 25, 1896, AND JAN. 9, 1897. WE WOULD BE OBLIGED IF OUR FRIENDS WOULD SEND US COPIES OF THOSE DATES, AND WE WILL CREDIT THEIR SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT ACCORDINGLY.

JENKINS BROS. VALVES, STEAM PACKING, ETC.

"The National Provisioner" takes pleasure in calling the attention of steam plant operators to the advertisement of the well-known house of Jenkins Bros., John street, New York City on page 21.

"If you will put a Jenkins Bros. valve on the worst place you can find, where you cannot keep other valves tight, and if it is not perfectly tight, or does not hold steam, oils, acids, water, or other fluids, longer than any other valve, you may return it, and your money will be refunded."

This is the statement of this reliable firm, and the national reputation which it has acquired, inasmuch as in every instance, without a single exception, in the thousands of manufacturing concerns which have used the Jenkins' valves, results have uniformly borne out the claims made for them. We know something of the difficulties encountered in the handling and general use of steam and other forms of valves which have been defectively constructed to fulfill the needed requirements. Their abolition and replacement by the Jenkins valve has always proved an effective remedial measure under any and all conditions. The Jenkins' Discs, together with the Jenkins Standard Packing, have also acquired a world-wide reputation. Special attention is called to their packing, as its use conduces to economy from whatever standpoint viewed. It may also be observed that Messrs. Jenkins Bros. are the agents for Sellar's Restarting Injector. This latter device presents so many advantages that we could easily devote a column of our space, were it possible to use such, for a description of same. Write for further information to the firm, which will be cheerfully furnished.***

PORK PACKING.

The number of hogs packed in the following-named cities from March 1 to March 10 of this year, with last year's comparisons, was as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Chicago	185,000	90,000
Kansas City	65,000	45,000
Omaha	35,000	30,000
St. Louis	35,000	30,000
Indianapolis	14,000	2,000
Cincinnati	21,000	12,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	11,000	6,000
Cudahy, Wis.	9,000	8,000
Cedar Rapids	10,000	3,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	15,000	6,500
St. Joseph, Mo.	4,500	6,000
St. Paul, Minn.	3,000	4,500
Cleveland, Ohio	14,000	8,000
Louisville, Ky.	10,000	5,000
Sioux City, Iowa	7,000	4,000
—Price Current.		

THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

Exports from principal ports, week ending March 6:

	1897.	1896.
Pork, barrels	5,727	4,743
Lard, pounds	9,920,000	8,096,000
Bacon, etc., pounds	12,877,000	5,565,000
Total, pounds	23,942,000	14,610,000
—Price Current.		



KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES AND USE

GEHARDT'S BERLINER KONSERVIRUNGS SALZE

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MANUFACTURERS HIGH GRADE

SUMMER SAUSAGE

FOR DOMESTIC AND EXPORT TRADE.

CERVELAT
SALAMI.

QUOTATIONS UPON APPLICATION.

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Cable Address: "ESSBEEF."

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Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.
Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.
BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAUL TUBS,
TIERCES.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.
PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

FREDERICK BOHNET, GENERAL PROVISION DEALER,

Established 1850.

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John P. Squire & Sons' HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Telephone 282 Franklin. Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color
for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

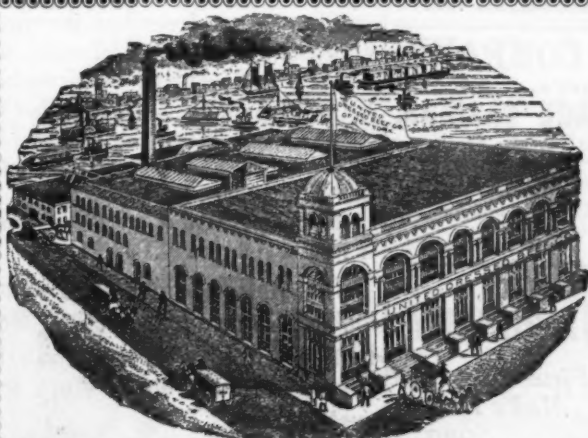
OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

HALSTEAD & CO., Packers and Provision Dealers.

200 FORTYTH ST., NEW YORK.
Registered Cable Address "Hammfull" New York

See Coupon on Page 26.



The United Dressed Beef Company

Salesroom Telephone
314 38th St.

OF NEW YORK,

Office Telephone, 303 38th St.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF
MANUFACTURERS OFBeef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow,
Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

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ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

GEORGE STRAUSS, Vice-President
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 45.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

(Continued from page 36.)

** Mr. B. Beinecke, president of the Eastman's Company, is absent on a Western trip.

** It is reported that the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association is negotiating for Eisner's old plant in Forty-seventh street below the Calf Skin Association's building, with a view of melting fat there.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors have condemned during the week ending March 17, 10,000 lb beef, 200 lb veal, 197 calves (9,700 lb.), 1,600 lb sheep, 20 bbls. poultry, (3,800 lb), 4 bbls. game (700 lb) and 300 lb hogs.

** It is reported that no settlement has been reached yet between Sol Sayles and his creditors. All of them had accepted a compromise of 25 per cent., recommended by the committee, except one coal merchant, to whom about \$1,800 was due. He would not accept the compromise, and the matter is, therefore, in an unsettled state, with prospects of a prolonged litigation and small dividends to the creditors.

** A judgment of \$1,172 was recorded against Sal Sayles on Thursday in favor of J. Loeb.

** It is reported that N. Stern, No. 927 Third avenue, New York City, intends to let his shop.

** Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has received an attachment against Michael F. Conway, butcher, at 602 Eleventh avenue, for \$562 in favor of Joseph Stern & Son for a meat bill. The Sheriff was informed that Mr. Conway had given a bill of sale to his wife. A lis pendens has been filed on his real estate at 602 Eleventh avenue.

** The case of the large hide house in the swamp against the firm of peddlers in skins and fats in Jersey City was settled by arbitration.

** It is reported that the fat and skin collectors of New York have formed an association and have elected an arbitrator.

** The pork packing store of Bernard Spitzer, at 306 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, was broken into a few days ago and two barrels of hams were stolen. They were afterward found in the unoccupied stables at 17 Schenck street.

** T. O. Loudon's meat market, at Mianus, about two miles from Stamford, Conn., was burned out on Thursday morning.

** The breach of contract case, Zimmerman vs. Gerzog, of this city, was held over for three weeks to enable their respective lawyers to hand in briefs relative to the same.

TIPS ON THE MARKET.

G. S. Everingham & Co. say, under date of March 16: "Provisions opened very strong on continued light run hogs. Armour was a good buyer all day, and outsiders took hold freely. English packers worked hard to break ribs to a carrying charge, but without success. The significant feature is that the best buying is from the Western hog belt, and by parties well posted on the hog situation. Pork closed very strong, and looks as if \$9 would look cheap this week; \$27 to-morrow."

President T. A. Wells, of the Continental Packing Company, said of the provision market: "It ought to react, even if there is still merit to it. The advance has been a good one. Hog receipts are light, but this is the month of light receipts. The poor roads probably have something to do with it. There is a good deal of profit-taking going on. Hams, for instance, are not as strong to-day as they were yesterday. People who have them are trying to get their profits, and there is a good deal of reselling. I see no sign of manipulation, although May ribs are up to July price."

Mr. N. J. Wiel, of W. E. Webbe & Co., says of provisions: "Although prices have had good advance in the last thirty days, demand for all kinds of meat continues urgent. The break to-day has placed the market on a stronger basis, as weak holders were shaking out, and stuff passed back into strong hands. Green meats strong and higher, 8% bid for 12 average, 8% for 14, 8% for 16, 7% for 20 average green hams; green picnics, 8 average, 5% 7 average, 5% 6 average, 5% green New York shoulders, 10-12, 4% green skin hams, 18-20, 8% S. P. hams especially heavy averages, 18-20, 1% to 1% higher; skinned, 1% to 1% higher. He advises buying on all soft spots, as he looks for very much higher prices on all provisions this spring and summer."

Supplementary Reports.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 10.)

Thursday's markets were strong and active again on renewed covering by shorts in Chicago, and lighter receipts of hogs there and at the West generally, the former being only 22,000 and the latter 56,000, against 89,000 last year. Mess pork opened 2 1/2c. higher

and advanced 15c., closing at the top for the day and within 10c. of Tuesday's extreme advance. Lard opened 2 1/2c. off, but advanced 5c. and closed 2 1/2c. up for the day. Ribs opened unchanged, advanced 15c. and closed 2 1/2c. off the top, but 7 1/2c. up for the day. Spot transactions in New York were much more liberal in lard, 1,000 tierces of Western being taken on private terms, quoted at 4.15 in tierces and 4.20 1/2 at 4.25 in tanks, with city 4.15 @ 4.20 bid and asked, with small sales early at the inside figure and late Wednesday; also 200 bbls. of pork on Wednesday and 400 on Thursday at the late full advance to 9.25 @ 10 for mess. Exporters are reported to have taken part of the above 1,000 tierces lard. Meats were in demand at old prices for city cuts, but extreme top prices were demanded, and business was checked. Chicago dispatches stated that free selling of pork by Cudahy on Wednesday was the chief cause of the break in that market, as he is still supposed to be heavily short. He was believed to be raiding in order to break the market to cover, which latter was probably done on Tuesday by him, thus causing the advance. A facetious dispatch from Chicago on Wednesday also stated that chief operators in ribs were Corbett and Fitzsimmons. But it begins to look as if the old feud between Armour and Cudahy is about to be renewed, with the former on the bull side, as in their "set-to" between one and two years ago.

Friday's markets higher again on continued light weights of hogs and buying by New York and English houses, but closing market 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2 up on pork for the day; ribs and lard 2 1/2 after active trading. Spot sales, New York, in tanks, equal to 250 tierces; Western, private terms, quoted, 4.25 asked, with 1 do sold late Thursday at 4.20 and small lots city at 4.20; 300 bbls. spot pork at late advance, and only job lots of city meats at quotations; 50 boxes clear bellies, private terms, held at 6 and 5% bid; one car green hams, to arrive, 8%, Chicago; 16 lb city lard closed 4.20 bid, 4.25 asked, with two tanks Western sold to local refiners at private terms; 100 bbls. beef hams, cost and freight New York \$19.

O. W. Clapp & Co.'s Market Letter has the following interesting resume of the situation of hog products and hogs: The export and domestic demand seems to exceed the hog supply. Foreigners appear willing to buy provisions for midsummer shipment. Southern merchants are free buyers both for cash and

DOES YOUR Roof Leak?

How to Prolong the Life of an Old Roof.

[F an old leaky, tin iron or steel roof, paint it with Allen's Anti-Rust Japan. One Coat is enough; no skill required; costs little.

The name describes it; proof against water, time, climate, and fumes of every description. Stops leaks, and prolongs the life of an old roof.

If you want the evidence write us.

To be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

This Anti-Rust Japan is also of highest value in protecting Metal Pipes, Smoke Stacks, Boiler Fronts and all Metal Work from rusting.

Allen Anti-Rust M'fg Co.

413 Vine St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HENRY ELLSWORTH & CO., PORK PRODUCT.

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exporters of Provisions, Lard, Oils, Greases, Etc.

We have unequalled facilities for handling orders for ALL KINDS of green and cured meats.

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174 Chambers St., New York.

CASINGS

WEIL'S CASING COMPANY,

626-630 HOWARD ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.,
Cleaner of and Dealer in
all kinds of SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

F. BECKER & CO.

3362 South Halstead St., CHICAGO, ILL.

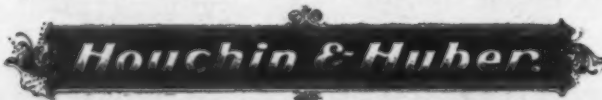
Manufacturers of BEEF and HOG CASINGS

and Dealers in IMPORTED SHEEP CASINGS.

Also, all kinds of BUTCHER SUPPLIES.
Factory, Union Stock Yards. Telephone Yards 665.

THE LATEST THE GREATEST AND THE UP-TO-DATEST

TOILET AND LAUNDRY SOAP MACHINERY.



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"Fine Dies
Make Fine
Soap."

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SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF

SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS

Can be had at our branch houses in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

BRANCH HOUSES:**G. F. and E. C. SWIFT,**
Proprietors.General Offices,
105 Barclay St., N.Y.G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.**NEW YORK.**North River Beef Co., Foot W. 39th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 769 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.**BROOKLYN.**Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Ft. Greene Sheep & Provision Co., 172 Ft. Greene place.
Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.
Swift Brothers, Wallabout Market.**JERSEY CITY.**

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.Packers of **REX BRAND**

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.

SHIPPERS OF CHOICE

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts. and all kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.

PACKING HOUSES.SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. CHICAGO, ILL.
SIOUX CITY, IA. LOS ANGELES, CAL.**BRANCH HOUSES.**The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.
" " " " Manhattanville " "
" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" " " " Clinton Market, " "
" " " " Worcester, Mass.
" " " " Fall River, " "
" " " " Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co., Nashua, " "
Lee & Hoyt, New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros., Bridgeport, " "
Omaha Beef Co., Danbury, " "
Waterbury Beef Co., Waterbury, " "
W. W. Coates & Co., Providence, R. I.
A. H. Warthman Co., Philadelphia, Pa.HARRISBURG, PA., OPERATED BY
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

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NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
HAM.**CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS**WHITE ROSE
LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO
FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.**

Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY
CELEBRATED
BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands
OF SMOKED MEATS.
Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.
ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.**BENTLEY & GERWIG, Limited,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROPE, TWINE and CORDAGE,

Hide Ropes, Pork Packers and Sausage Twine a specialty. Cotton Waste, etc.

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TRADE MARK **KNICKERBOCKER** REGISTERED.

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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Whole and Pure Ground Spices,

Whole and Pure Ground Herbs, Rubbed Sage, Thyme, Savory, Marjoram, etc.

PURE BORAX for the Provision Trade.

Grinding for the Trade a Specialty.

Send for Quotations and mention this paper.

KNICKERBOCKER MILLS,WILLIAM J. STITT & CO.
154 & 156 Chambers Street,
NEW YORK CITY.**Battelle & Renwick,**

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ESTABLISHED 1840.



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GRANULATED,
POWDERED.

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WRITE US FOR PRICES

ON CARLOAD LOTS OF

Dressed Beef, Mutton, Veal and Hogs,
also Sweet Pickled and Smoked
Meats, Kettle-Rendered Lard,
etc.We are in the great Iowa cattle and hog
belt and think we can do you some good.**TRI-CITY PACKING & PROVISION CO.**

Manufacturers and Jobbers.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

future delivery. Old time activity seems to prevail in provisions. Reports generally agree the European hog supply is dwindling; that growers will not restock, as revenues have not justified feeding operations. The pig supply in Europe and in America is near the minimum point. New England and the South appear to have concluded it is cheaper to buy "hog meat" at the West than to raise hogs. We believe the pig supply in the corn belt is getting low, and that only moderate receipts of hogs at all the world's packing points will be shown the coming six months, while reserves and visible supplies of provisions will gradually decrease and prices advance.

The Herald, Chicago, of Thursday said: "With one or two exceptions, the packers are bulls on provisions. The Englishmen were good buyers yesterday on break, which would suggest that they do not expect this decline to go much further. The only manufacturer who appears really against the market is Cudahy. Hogs yesterday still showed a loss to packer on paper."

Closing quotations in New York were as follows:

Lard—Spot city at 4.20@4.25; tanks, Western 4.25c. asked. Refined, Continent, 4.80c.; South America, 5.05c.; Brazil in kegs, 6.15c.; compound, 4@4½c. for city and 4½@4¾c. for Western; neutral, 5½c. West and 5¾c. New York.

Pork.—\$9@9.75 for mess, \$9.75@10.50 for family, including city, and \$9.50@10.75 for clear. City pickled—Shoulders, 5½@5¾c.; do. pickled hams, 8¾@9½c.; 10-lb rib bellies, 5½c.; clear, boxed, 5½@5¾c.; 12-lb rib bellies, 5¼c.; 13-lb, 5c. loose. In Chicago, 16-lb green hams, 8¾c.; 14-lb, 8¾c.; 12-lb, 8¾@9c.; 16-lb

s. p. hams, 8¾c.; California s. p. hams, 5¾@5¼c.; green, New York City hams, 12-lb, 9c.; 10-lb, 9¼c.; green bellies, 5¼@6c. for the range.

Beef.—Corned and roast, \$1.10@1.15 for 1-lb cans; 2-lb cans, \$1.90@2.10; 4s, \$3.95; 6s, \$6.25@6.50; 14-lb, \$14; mess, \$7@8; packet, \$7.50@8.00; family, \$9@11; extra India mess in tierces, \$12.50@16.00; hams, for both extremes, \$18 West for new; cost and freight here, \$19; job lots, \$19. Tongues—\$20@25 for large and \$18.50@20.50 for small.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

Continued from page 12.

Thursday's markets were quiet and firm at 3¾c. asked for prime city in New York, at which 200 hhds. were turned in on weekly contract, but that was not bid to any extent on new orders, though some melters refused to sell at that figure. Sales of country for two days were 150,000 lb at 3¼c. for fair, to 3¾c. for strictly prime stock. Nothing was reported in edible, either country or city, though the latter was quoted firmly held, but nominal, at 3¾c., which was the last price reported. There was some business doing in Chicago in No. 1 packers' at 3¾c. bid, 3¾c. asked, but no particulars of transactions were reported. Oleo steamines were strong, with sales of 125,000 lb in New York to local refiners at 4¾c., with Chicago quoted 4¾c., and some business rumored at that figure. In oleo oils there was a further advance at Rotterdam of 2 florins, to 37, at which 100 tcs. of United sold, the range on extras being quoted from 35 to 37; nothing reported in off-grades this week.

Friday's sales were only of small lots country tallow at old prices, New York, with holders asking an advance West, stopping business. But lard stearine was in better demand, 250 tcs. selling at 4.55c., Chicago, to come to New York refiners, while city pressers report good sales for week at 4¾c., hhds.; 5c., tcs., part export. No reports from Rotterdam on oleo oil, but quoted strong on light stock at above advance. Lard oil held higher at New York, with lard, and on better home demand at 41@32c. Oleo stearine easier at Chicago, and 4¾c. would buy it.

Closing quotations at New York were as

follows: City lard stearine, 4¾@5c. nominal; Western lard stearine nominal at 4¾c.; oleo stearine, city, 4¾c.; yellow grease stearine, 3 5-16@3¾c.; white ditto, 3¾@3¾c.; tallow stearine nominal; oleo oil at New York, 6½c. for No. 1, 5½c. for No. 2 and 5c. for No. 3; at Rotterdam, 35@37 florins; oleo stearine at Chicago, 4¾@4¾c.; yellow grease stearine, 3¾c.; white ditto, 3¾@3¾c.; city tallow, 3¾c.; country, 3¼@3½c.; edible, 3¾c. Chicago prices are: Prime packers, 3¾c.; country, 3¾@3¾c.; No. 2, 2¾c.

Greases: Brown, 2¼@2¾c.; yellow, 2¾@3c.; white, 3 7-16@3¾c.; bone and soap, 2¼@3¼c.

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E. E. JOHNSTON.

NUTE & JOHNSTON,

COMMISSION BUYERS OF

HOGS, SHEEP AND CATTLE.

N. Y. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

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ADAM ZIMMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

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I do a strictly Purchasing Business, I will not handle any sale stock under any consideration, consequently I have but one interest in the market, THAT IS to keep prices as low as possible.

WALTER MILSOM,
Commission Merchant
FOR THE PURCHASE OF LIVE HOGS.

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N. Y. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

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HOGS AND
SHEEP.

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MADE IN TWO SIZES.
34-lb. Size, . . . \$65
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Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.



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MEAT CUTTER.

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CHROME YELLOW.
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ANHYDROUS AND AQUA AMMONIA.
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Grain.
Wood.
VINEGAR.
SODIUM SULPHITE AND OTHER SULPHITES.
ALUM AND ALUMINUM SALTS.
LIME.
PRESERVATIVES IN GENERAL.
SPICES.
Pepper.
Coriander, etc.
DEXTRINE.
STARCH.
CORN.
Potato.
Tapioca.
Water.
BOILER COMPOUNDS OR PURGES.
LUBRICATING OILS.
Greases.
Compounds in General.
AXLE GREASE.
BELT CEMENTS.
BELT GREASES.
COAL.
WASTE FUEL, GASES AND SMOKE.
SOLDERS.
LEAD.
TIN.
HABBITT METAL.
ANTI-FRICTION METALS.
SOLDERING FLUIDS.
SAUSAGE MAKERS' INGREDIENTS.
Bologna Color.
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FULLER'S EARTH.
PEARL ASH.
SILICATE OF SODA.
SULPHITE OF SODA.
DEPLIATORY.
SAL AMMONIAC.
PAINTS.
Roofing.
Wood Working.
Iron Work.
COLORS IN GENERAL.
MILK.
CREAM.
BUTTER.

WOOL SCOURERS AND CLEANERS.
"STICK" CURERS OR "STICK" MEDICINE.
SALT for Hides.
Oleo Oil.
Curing, Drysalting and Pickle.
Butter and Oleomargarine.
Soapmaking.
Casings.
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Powdered.
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Crystal.
BORAX.
Crystal.
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SULPHATE OF SODA OR GLAUBER SALTS.

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Titre.
Free acid impurities.
Uses.
Refining quality.
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NEATSFOOT OILS. { Free acid.
 { Gen'l impurities.
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Hardness or titre.
NEATSFOOT STOCKS.
Hardness or titre.
WOOL GREASE.
General impurities.
Free acid.
Fleshing grease.
Oleo and Mutton Stearines.
For lard and compounds. Water.
Hardness.
For Tanners. { Free acid.
 { Impurities.
Oleo Oil and Neutral Lard.
For Color, Flavor.
Odor, etc.
Hardness, Free Acid, Water.

Lard Products.
PRIME STEAM for Water, Impurities.
For Free acid.
Hardness.
Color.
Taste.
Odor.
Cotton oil.
Beef or other tallow.
Keeping quality.
Bleaching quality.
Kettle Lard.
For above tests.
Lard Stearine.
For above tests.
Lard Oil.
For above tests.
With cold test.
Lard Compounds.
For Cotton oil.
Tallow.
Water.
Hardness.
Keeping quality.
Climatic influence.
Color.
Taste.
Odor, etc.

Lard Substitutes.
Above tests.

Hog Grease.
Yellow and brown for Water.
For Hardness.
Free acid.
Probable oil.
Yield in pressing.
Bleaching quality.

Pickles and Brines.
Sausages.
Beef Extracts and Beef Fluids
Pepsin, Pancreatin and Other
Ferments. Glues.
Pigsfoot glue.
Bone glue.
Hide stock glue.
Clear glue.
Foaming glue.
Strong and weak glues.
Painted or colored glues.
Paper maker's glue.
Paper box glue.
Cabinet glue.

Butterines and Butter.
Creamery.
No. 1 Grade.
No. 2 Grade.
Butterine.
Cotton oil.

Cotton Oil.

CRUDE for Free acid.
Water.
Insoluble or mealy matter.
Probable loss in refining.
and what suitable for.

YELLOW.
For Color, Flavor.
Cold test, etc.
Soapmaking.
Lard refining and cooking compounds.
Miner's and brewer's lamp oil.

WHITE.
For Color, Flavor.
Cold test, etc.
Soapmaking.
Lard refining and cooking compounds.
Miner's and brewer's lamp oil.
Salad oils.

"FOOTS" OR TANK BOTTOMS.
For Oil.
Mealy matter and water.
"FOOTS" OR SOAP STOCK.
For Water.
Total fatty acids.
Mealy matter.

COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE.
For Water.
Ammonia.
Oil.

Fertilizers.

Including
Steam bone.
Raw bone.
No. 1 or 2-20 tankage.
No. 2 or 7-30 tankage.
Green or pressed and undried tankage.
Blood.
Tank water or "Stick."
Concentrated tankage.
Complete fertilizers.
Hoof meal.
Manure.

Wool.

For Shrinkage in scouring.
Water.
Dirt.
Grease.

For water, grease, ammonia, bone, phosphate, potash, etc.

An official certificate will be given with every Analysis made.

Packers, Slaughterers, Tanners, Manufacturers of Oils and Fertilizers, Lard Oil Refiners, Soapmakers, Tallow-Renderers, Sausage-Makers, and others should avail themselves of the facilities thus offered, which, as a rule, are accessible and available only to the largest establishments.

We shall be pleased to quote figures on every test or analysis on any of the above articles or several of them. We will make arrangements for regular weekly analysis of oils, fertilizers, lard or any other product.

Will also give particulars regarding size and weight of samples desired.

At Chicago: $3\frac{1}{2}\text{c.}$ for A white, 3c. for B white, $2\frac{1}{2}\text{c.}$ for yellow, $2\frac{1}{4}\text{c.}$ for brown and $2\frac{1}{2}\text{c.}$ for bone.

ANIMAL OILS—WHOLESALE AND JOBBER.

Lard oil, prime, city, present make.....	40	a	42
" " Western.....	..	a	..
Neatsfoot oil, white.....	60	a	70
" " prime.....	47	a	49
" " No. 1.....	45	a	48
" " No. 2.....	41	a	43
Red saponified.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Red Elaine.....	28	a	32
Tallow oil, prime.....	38	a	40
Degras, German.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" English, brown.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	2
" " light.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " French.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	5

COTTON SEED OIL.

(Continued from page 18.)

Thursday's markets were without change or or business reported, so far as New York was concerned, though there were still rumors of business at the South in crude for Western lard refiners, though no particulars were reported; 20c. was bid in a small way in New York, and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. was asked for crude in barrels; at the South it was very firm at 16c., with little if any offered, while that figure could have been easily obtained from Eastern lard refiners.

Friday's markets were practically unchanged, with no business in prime yellow or crude reported at New York, but 800 bbls. white, at 26c., for the week; 300 tcs. winter at 29c., and 8 cars crude, in tanks, for the week at Southeast coast mills, all for Eastern refiners, while a fair business by Western refiners was confirmed in Mississippi Valley for the week at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16c. for off-grade stock.

Closing quotations at New York were as follows:

COTTONSEED OIL.

Cottonseed, crude, prime.....	20	a	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " loose, f. o. b. mills.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " Summer yellow, prime.....	..	a	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " off grade.....	..	a	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " Yellow, butter grades.....	25	a	25
" " White, prime.....	..	a	26
" " Winter.....	..	a	29

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 19—4:15 P. M.—Bacon—Firm; demand good; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 28s. 6d.; long, clear, light, 35 to 38 lb, 27s.; long, clear, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 26s. 6d.; short, clear backs, light, 18 lb, 27s.; short, clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 25s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lb, 24s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s. Tallow—Fine North American, 18s. 3d. Beef—Extra India mess, 56s. 3d.; prime mess, 47s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s. 6d.; medium Western, 42s. 6d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 22s.; refined, in pails, 24s. 3d. Cheese—Firm; demand moderate; finest American, white and colored, 57s. 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 90s.; good, 55s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s. 3d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hindquarter, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

EUROPEAN GLUE SITUATION.

Owing to the active demand for glue stock from the factories in South America, Australia, as well as Europe and the United States, during 1895, the price of glue continued to advance steadily during the past year. Glue prices in Europe responded promptly, and showed an appreciation of 20 to 30 per cent. for the English and French product. In the showed an appreciation of 20 to 30 per cent. and the better selections 15 per cent., and values are at present higher than at any time since 1880. The shortage of glue stock is unprecedented, and numerous factories have been forced to close down owing to lack of material, while others are only partially busy.—Ledermarkt.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., in Kansas City, will soon have their new cool-

ers ready for use. They are now breaking ground for a new power house, the machinery, etc., of which foot up to some \$50,000. Swift and Company are getting ready to erect their large lard houses. Armour's smokestack for their new power house is slowly lifting its head above the horizon. Peets' Bros.' immense soap factory is well under way. Rumors are afloat of another packing house, but as yet nothing definite. It is said, however, that Mr. Nathan, so long general manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger packing house, has resigned. The report whispers his name in connection with something new, but as yet nothing to record.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.—Benjamin F. Gould, of Hartford, groceries and meat, has been succeeded by Gould & Benjamin.

New Hartford.—The firm of Harris Bros., of New Hartford, has been dissolved and succeeded by Simon Harris, meat market.

Bridgeport.—Michael Dillon, meat market, has given a bill of sale.

FLORIDA.

Carrabelle.—The butcher store of Lawton & McFarlan has been closed.

Starke.—S. M. Alvarez, meat dealer, has sold out to Ed Canover.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lawrence.—W. & S. McAvoy, groceries and provisions, have assigned.

Lynn.—George W. Fish, groceries and provisions, has sold out to G. F. Silke.

Boston.—Arthur J. Fitchett, retail provisions, has given a bill of sale of \$500.

Haverhill.—E. H. Walker & Co. have given a bill of sale of \$1,800. This firm is in the commission beef business.

The Enterprise New Power Meat Chopper

Capacity fifty per cent. greater
than the same size of the old pattern.

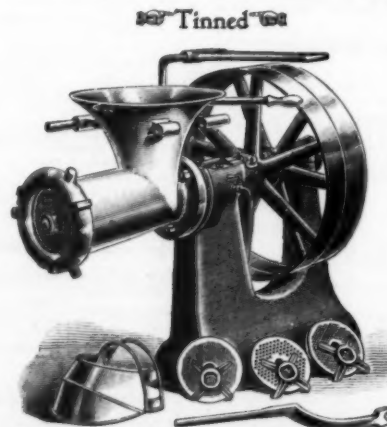
Absolutely noiseless as there are no gears.

Knives and Plates last twice as long.

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with our old No. 62 \$225.00

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S. P., SMOKED MEATS,
LARD and COMPOUND
 . . . Sold on Commission.

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(Proprietor of THE AUSTRALIAN TRADING WORLD)

Will undertake any Commissions for the purchase of English goods.

Samples of Cutlery, etc. furnished by parcel post on receipt of remittance to cover cost.

Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equivalent.

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For money making are unusually good at the present time, and the extremely low prices now prevailing should be taken advantage of by the investor. Our handbook and daily review of the market sent free upon request. "Facts and Figures," the best and most complete book published pertaining to the speculative business, sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps. Always glad to correspond with any one concerning the markets and cheerfully furnish any information wanted in regard to same. Favor us with a share of your business and you will not regret placing your orders through our house.

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WHEAT AND PORK.

Everything in the situation justifies much higher prices for wheat and pork and we advise buying on any breaks for good long pull.

Write for information, Market Letter and Reference Book, free.

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Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

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Best of Reference Given on Application.

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 Write the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade as to our responsibility.

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MERCHANTS,

Grain and Provisions,
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CHICAGO, ILL.

NORTON & WORTHINGTON,
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 Execute Orders for the Purchase or Sale of
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 FOR CASH OR FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.
 Correspondence Invited.



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Cincinnati Representative of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

H. SCHEIDEBERG,

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SAUSAGE CASINGS AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF
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Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

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DEALERS IN

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PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

Fat, Suet, Calfskins, Hides, Plates & Bones,

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76 KENT STREET, 192 THIRD ST.,
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Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

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Wagons visit all parts of the city.

CHARLES GROLL,

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Dealer in **Fat AND Calfskins,**

Also Plate, Naval and Prime Beef,

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A Five Dollar Safe IN THE
PRODUCE-EXCHANGE VAULTS,
 NEW YORK CITY.

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers. **INSPECTION INVITED.**

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PARTNER WANTED.

A gentleman of large social and business acquaintance is seeking a partner with \$2,500 to go in to a "General Marketing Business" for out-of-town customers; no stock carried, simply commission; highest references required and given. Apply GENERAL MARKETING BUSINESS, Box 21, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

A gentleman and business man who is about to make an extended trip through Europe next spring, and who will visit the largest cities and principal ports, would be pleased to make connection with some prominent houses for which he could do some business on his proposed trip. Address I. Z. I., Box, 527, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

CLERK WANTED.

One who understands weighing, packing and shipping of meats. State experience, and salary expected. Address "MANUFACTURER," Box 96, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

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Expert machinist and engineer is open for engagement for sanitary erection of rendering works for garbage, bones, slaughtering offal, dead animals, etc.; remodeling plants; unsanitary plants made sanitary; all kinds of tankage and night soil economically dried; plants built and remodeled to the lowest possible labor and fuel; the best commercial results in grease, oil, tankage, ammonia, etc., obtained; references given; satisfaction guaranteed; work done by day or contract. Apply EMIL HOLTHAUS, East Ninety-fourth street, Canarsie, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A PRACTICAL packing house chemist; four years' experience in large Western establishments; highest references. Address R. O. S., Box 12, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

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BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, March 13, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on March 13, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Bentz, Gertrude, 213½ 6th; to Beer & Schaffner.	\$100
Brames, Wolf, 185 Clinton; to S. Weinhandler.	32
Delfs & Pearson, 1292 3d Ave.; to S. C. Walsh.	500
Elder, D. H., foot West 15th; to J. G. Olsen (Ice Wagons).	300
Koppel, Jos., 37 Pitt; to H. Brand.	35
Metzger, Julia, 392 8th Ave.; to W. Heydt.	500
Schoengeit, Wolff, 53 Ludlow; to S. Weinhandler.	50
Siemer, Ernestine, 432 East 17th; to E. Brodbeck.	1,000
Simonelli, Ernest, 197 Bleecker; to J. Levy.	150
Teschemacher, Mathilde, 1605 1st Ave.; to J. D. Raab.	324
Wallenstein, Isaac, 152 East 106th; to J. Fleischhauer & Bro.	300
Weill Bros., 1754 Madison Ave.; to A. Landers.	1,000

Bills of Sale.

Pitscher, Julius, 1783 1st Ave.; to Martha Pitscher.	1
Strauss, Chas, 2242 2d Ave.; to B. Stern	250

KINGS COUNTY.

Erzinger, F. A., Jr., Surf Ave.; to W. V. & J. G. Stalb.	145
Ness, F. E., Jr., 894 DeKalb Ave.; to National Cash Register Co.	200
Small, C. W., 1334 Broadway; to H. Claussen.	300
Woessner, J. A., 957 DeKalb Ave.; to N. Kerzner.	200
Weinmann, W., Thattford, near Rockaway Ave.; to S. & B. Strauss.	165
Weekes, W. F., 318-320 Gates Ave.; to W. Young.	450

Bills of Sale.

Carlstrand, C., 632 Fulton; to Mary Carlstrand.	100
Clarke, W., 929 Fulton; to F. Williams.	500
Ulrich, C. Liberty Ave. and Crescent St.; to Margaret Hauschild.	Nom.
Wenisch, Maggie A., 130 Myrtle Ave.; to S. Klein.	1,150
Young, W., 318-320 Gates Ave.; to W. F. Weekes.	450

HUDSON COUNTY.

Donovan, A. J.; to D. F. Donovan.	200
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The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, March 13, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on March 13, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Alessi, Calogero, 328 East 33d; to G. La Curto.	235
Bear, Israel, 194 Orchard; to S. Vertzman.	30
Block & Leibson, 101 Rivington; to A. Rothenberg.	50
Boehmcke, Wm., 2296 2d Ave.; to F. Plumb.	344
Boehm, Wilhelmine, 1696 2d Ave.; to L. Metzmeier.	200
Levy, Bernard, 119 Avenue C; to M. Albert.	600
Levin, Lena, 1434 2d Ave.; to G. Schwarz.	90
Micheli, G., 4 West Broadway; to L. Roncoroni.	600
Schenck, S. I., 144 Ridge; to M. Bierman.	150
Schutz, Louisa, 89 East 116th; to W. Lyman.	166
Schmidt, Wilhelm, 273 Park Pl., Astoria, L. I.; to C. H. Hinck.	50
Tier, J. E., 116 West 116th; to American Store Fixture Co.	200
Tenny, H. J., 54-56 East 125th; to Robt Reid Co.	600
Wischlitzky, Lewis, 1710 3d Ave.; to H. Israel.	150
Ward, L. & J., 140 East 54th and 411 West 36th; to C. H. Ries.	150

Bills of Sale.

Badenhoop, M. H., 492 Bergen Ave. and 165th St. and Forest Ave.; to Von Glahn Bros.	2,144
Buttacovoli, G., 253 Elizabeth; to S. D. Amato (Restaurant).	470
Boehmcke, Wm., 2296 2d Ave.; to Lizzie Fritz.	344
Fritz, Johannes, 441 East 5th; to W. Boehmcke.	400
Same, 2296 2d Ave.; to Fred Plumb.	344
Grossman & Lustgarten, 25 Rivington; to Sigmund & Wolensky (Restaurant).	160
Kaufman, Louis, 156 Attorney; to A. Markowitz (Restaurant).	50

NOTE.—The above information will be furnished on a special advance sheet one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it. Price, \$2.50 per year, 52 weekly sheets.

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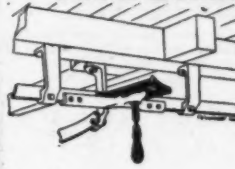
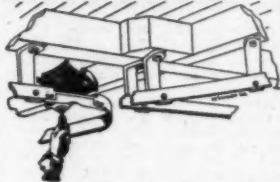
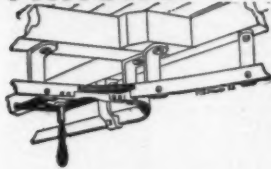


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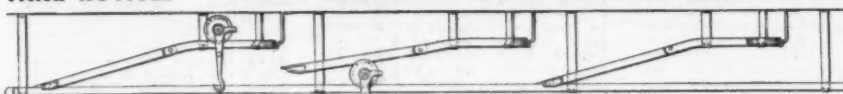


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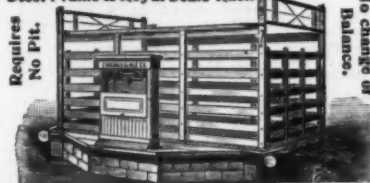
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SEE COUPON PAGE 21.



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Patria, April 10, 11 a. m.	Persia, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
Prussia, April 17, 7 a. m.	Andalusia, June 26, 3 p. m.
Phoenicia, Apr. 24, 11:30 a. m.	Palatia, July 3, 8 a. m.
Persia, May 1, 7 a. m.	Pennsylv., July 10, 1:30 p. m.
Andalusia, May 8, 10 a. m.	Patria, July 17, 8 a. m.
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How to Pack and Ship: Domestic Meats.—Sweet Pickled Meats.—Green Meats.—Pumping Hams pro and contra.—Lard.—Fresh Meats, Sausages.—Fertilizer.
Tables of No. 1 BOX AVERAGES Export Meats. No. 2—Tierce Averages at 300 lb. No. 3—Table of Convertible Values for Provision Exports to Great Britain.

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Elimination of Animal Heat.—Demand for Mild Cured Meats.—Temperatures.—How to Handle a Ham Pump.—Strength of Pickle.—Spread the Meats.—How Long.—What Temperature.—SOME GOOD RECIPES FOR CURING.—How Much Saltwater, etc., to Use.—Sugar Curing.—Different Formulas and Temperatures.—To Avoid "Ropey Pickle."—How to Get Rid of It.—Rolling.—Repling.—Time for Curing of Different Pieces of Different Weights.—When to Draw the Pickle.—Gain in Curing.—Handling of Tierces After Drawing Pickle.—How to Pick Tierces.—Look Out for Leaks.—CURE FOR TONGUES PACKED IN BARRELS AT 225 POUNDS.—Formula.—Another Formula.—Temperature.—Another Formula.—A Fourth Formula.—Change of Pickle: When Necessary.—Tongues for Export.—Curing of Hocks and Feet.—The Required Pickle.—Another Method.—Temperature.—Vinegar Pickle.—CURE FOR BELLIES IN

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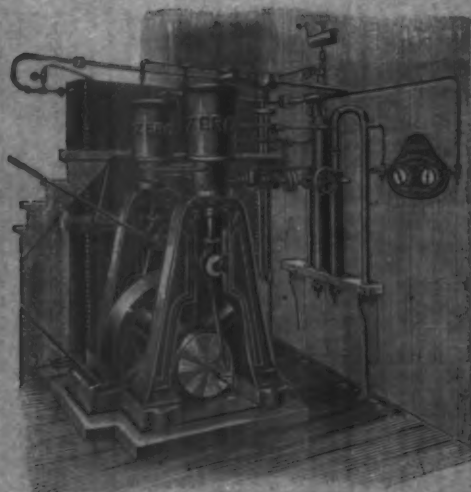
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